

I



Elland Urban District Council

# Annual Report

of the

## Public Health Services

of the Elland Urban District.

1963



FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.





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E L L A N D   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L.

HEALTH COMMITTEE  
(As at 31st December, 1963).

Chairman of the Council :      Councillor (Mrs) A.R. SHARPE, J.P.  
Chairman :                      Councillor S.B. TATTERSALL, J.P.  
Vice - Chairman :              Councillor (Mrs) A.R. SHARPE, J.P.

Councillor      R.D.W. BRITTAIN  
Councillor      (Miss) E. BROOK  
Councillor      T. COLDWELL, J.P.  
Councillor      (Mrs) K.M. CAWDRY.  
Councillor      H. COCKROFT  
Councillor      K.A.R. DAVIS  
Councillor      R. GREEN  
Councillor      G.A. KING  
Councillor      A. LANE  
Councillor      A. NUTTON  
Councillor      W. RAMSDEN  
Councillor      R.H. ROYDS  
Councillor      (Miss) E.T. SHAW, J.P.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.  
Also Divisional Medical Officer.  
Health Department, Council Offices, Elland.  
Tel. 3491. (Elland).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Miss M.P. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dublin),  
D.P.H. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant Medical Officer

D.B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

\*\* J. HUNTER ANNA, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

\*\* S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.  
\*\* P.M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.), D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist

C.F. HERRIDGE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Dental Officer

W.A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.

Public Health Inspectors

A.D. JACKSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector  
of Meat and Foods. (Terminated November, 1963).  
K. RAMSDEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector  
of Meat and Foods.  
R. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector of  
Meat and Foods, Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's  
Certificate, Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors

Miss E.V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's  
Certificate.  
Miss S. WADSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's  
Certificate, Queen's Nurse.  
Miss B. BROWN-KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's  
Certificate, Queen's Nurse. (Commenced January, 1963).

Midwives

Mrs. C.M. LAZAREVIC, S.C.M.  
Mrs. M.E. MAGER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse,

Home Nurses

Miss A. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. A.K. MILLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. SMITH, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mental Welfare Officers

S. PARKINSON (Senior).

R.O. KANE, R.M.N.

\* G.A. LEE, R.M.N., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.R.San.I.

Clerks

Miss H.M. CROWTHER.

A.L. MASON (Commenced January, 1963).

Divisional County Ambulance Service Depot Superintendent

W. ANDERSON

\* Part time

\*\* Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1963 on the health of this town.

The vital statistics can again be considered satisfactory. Once again I am able to report that the birth rate of 17.8 is our highest since 1947, and our adjusted birth rate of 19.5 is higher than that for the West Riding of 18.3 and the country as a whole of 18.0, and, indeed, the adjusted birth rate is, for the second year in succession, the highest in the Division.

The death rate of 14.3 compares with a death rate of 16.1 last year, but our adjusted death rate of 14.2 is higher than that for the West Riding and the country as a whole.

The Registrar-General estimates this time that we have had an increase in population, his estimate being that the population has grown by 80 as compared with last year. We had a natural increase in the population of 63, being the excess of births over deaths, and our impression last year, that the steady decline of the population of Elland has been halted, is confirmed.

The Council's present active policy in the redevelopment of the town is beginning to take a form that can be appreciated by the public. The removal of Commercial Mills from the centre of the town seems to have given light and air to the whole district, and the commencement of the Westgate demolition has also shown how justified the Council were in their opinion of the value of this site for housing. Now that something definite is being done, the public begin to realise that the redevelopment of Elland is not a pipe dream but a reality, the fulfilment of which we hope to see.

It is my belief that the provision of really good houses for the public is the only way to attract the younger and more active into the town. With the increasing addiction to motor travel, large towns are becoming less and less attractive, and the Council's present plan for the housing of the people in the centre of the town will make Elland a much more desirable place for residence. The older people, and particularly the people who have no car, should find the new Elland a very good place in which to live. People travelling into Elland should find it a very good place in which to shop.

The redevelopment programme has, necessarily, affected to some extent our slum clearance programme, and it was not possible to take the area in New Street this year, but 88 houses were represented in six clearance areas at Southgate, Raw Royds (two areas), Upper Fold, Albion Terrace and Lindwell. The Council also acquired 20 houses in St. Helen's Square which were on our programme. An Inquiry into the part of Southgate between Timber Street and Casson Place is to be held in public in 1964. Concerned, as they are, with preserving the character of Elland while developing the town to its best advantage, the Council agreed that when dealing with slum clearance in the outlying villages, regard would be held to the position as a whole so that these places might retain the characteristics which are one of the great attractions of the district.

In addition to the work of slum clearance, application was received for 84 grants for improvement, and 80 were approved. The Council also decided to encourage reasonable applications for discretionary grants.

This decision we welcomed. Obviously, discretionary grants, which



enable more housing accommodation to be provided, will result in speedier and cheaper housing than the provision of new houses, and the narrow view sometimes taken, that it is no part of the Council's policy to help landlords, is out of date. The more satisfactory privately-owned rented property that is available, the better for the people of the town. We are sorry that landlords have not taken advantage of the decision of the Council in 1961 to consider grants towards the cost of providing septic tanks and filters in the unsewered parts of the district, so as to enable water closets and bathrooms to be provided. A good deal of attention this year has been given to this problem of sewerage, and to its attendant problem of a satisfactory water supply and the Clerk of the Council, Mr. Thomas, and the Surveyor, Mr. Halliwell, are working very hard to provide these urban amenities to the more isolated parts of this Urban District.

Now that the development plan is well under way, perhaps our most urgent public health problems are the provision of clean water, clean air, satisfactory housing and a satisfactory sewerage system for all. It is my view that every house should have its own individual w.c. and that this should be inside the house. I think that before any future applications are made towards the cost of conversions, owners should carefully consider the installation of the w.c. inside the house. It is completely inappropriate in the 1960's that people should have to go outside their houses in order to use these conveniences and it is particularly objectionable when w.c.'s are shared and such a visit is fruitless. I consider that if a house is unable to have an inside w.c., that house is so below modern standards as to be unfit for occupation by residents of this town. It is a constant source of wonder to me that people are able to tolerate such journeys in the winter, and, indeed, that owners can put forward in 1963 a plea that an outside w.c. is more desirable because it is more hygienic than an inside w.c.

We hear a good deal about addiction these days - addiction to smoking, addiction to drugs, addiction to alcohol, addiction to dance bands, addiction to tranquillisers - and probably one of the addictions regarded as less offensive, is the addiction to coal fires. It is undoubtedly true that old people in particular are prejudiced against smoke control areas. It is surprising how many of them, once they had got used to the fact that coke does not burn for so long and fires are more difficult to light, have found them very much warmer and more comfortable than their old coal fires, and our first puny efforts at smoke control, confined as they were to Council-owned houses, met with surprisingly little opposition.

It was necessary last year to revise our programme of smoke control, which had fallen very seriously behind since it was embarked upon in 1960. We intended last year to carry out the programme envisaged for 1960 and 1961 and this year to carry out the programme originally planned for 1962 and 1963 and to keep the 1964 programme as previously planned, and a new programme was drawn up accordingly. I have to report that this programme has again fallen behind, and beyond the areas specified last year, no new smoke control areas have been brought forward, nor have been inspected during 1963. This is very disappointing but not entirely the fault of the Department. A shortage of soft coke made consideration of further smoke control areas an important matter of Council policy, and before any other work was undertaken, we felt we must seek the Council's confirmation. As we expected, the Council, always ready to support a worthy project in the cause of good health, signified their approval to our programme. It was, however, already obvious before the end of 1963 that the work could not be carried out without the help of a technician, as increasing calls were made on the Public Health Inspectors' time. Mr. Jackson, who knew the district well, was leaving in November, and the new Inspector, Mr. Wood, who was only appointed to commence work in January, would be faced with a housing inquiry in February, 1964. It was decided to await Mr. Wood's arrival before the appointment of a technician. I am hopeful that in 1965, it will be possible to make more progress. It would seem unlikely now that the preliminary inspection of any new smoke control areas will be completed in 1964, and



that our revised programme already is incapable of completion by 1966.

I am glad to say that the Department has not neglected its work on the inspection of industrial chimneys as a source of smoke pollution, and almost 100 observations on industrial chimneys were recorded. We had considerable help from Mr. Thomas, the Clerk of the Council, in persuading reluctant firms to take remedial action, and we found most firms extremely co-operative. In July, 1963, the period of grace allowed for modernisation of plant to enable compliance with the Clean Air Act expired, and the Council are determined that industrial users, who no longer have an excuse for not bringing their plant up to date, will do so forthwith. Most industrialists are conscious of their duty to the community but there remain a few offenders who seem to be determined to invite prosecution. Meanwhile, we warn these offenders not to mistake tolerance for apathy. If the reluctant members of the public are to be made to put their domestic chimneys in order, it is only fair to them that industrial premises should be made to do the same.

It is acknowledged that some of our major industrial premises are the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate and we must thank the Alkali Inspectorate for doing all they can to help. We give qualified welcome to the work in hand on the new factory of Messrs. Wilkinson's. This welcome would have been unmitigated if only the original factory had been considered to be sufficiently obsolete as to be closed down. The Power Station had undoubtedly improved since better coal was used, and we are satisfied that both these important sources of atmospheric pollution have made valuable steps towards an improvement in the atmospheric pollution in Elland.

If new development is to attract people to this town, the help of industrialists in making it a cleaner town will be necessary.

More good work was done this year on the inspection of food premises, and, generally speaking, these premises were satisfactory. With the increasing amount of milk sampling, several samples of milk were found to be infected by *Brucellus Abortus*. Although most of our milk is pasteurised or sterilised, Tuberculin tested milk is still sold raw, and several samples were found positive on culture. The farmers were co-operative and it was never necessary to take formal action. All the milk was sent for heat treatment until the offending cow had been isolated and removed from the herd. I believe it is important for parents of young children to realise that although Tuberculin - tested milk is expensive, the only safe milk is milk which has been heat treated. Unfortunately, parents often believe that the dearest is the best and safest. This is not so, and until Governmental steps have been taken to eliminate this organism from raw milk, heat-treated milk is the only really safe milk.

Once again, the main general health education work has been on the two perhaps most important aspects of Home Safety and Smoking. One aspect of health education that is not being successful is that of getting over to young people the dangers of smoking. With more money to spend and with the example of many respected adults who are known to be good citizens before them, and with a threat to life thirty or forty years ahead, propaganda in this field is most difficult. This year, we had ten deaths from malignant disease of the lungs and bronchus, nine in men and one in a woman. Before the deaths occurred, the patients would have much suffering. This problem of addiction is one of this age, and perhaps the strongest addictions with young people are to smoking and speed. Excellent work is being done by the Road Safety Committee and I am confident that their training in the schools prevent a lot of accidents on the roads. I have not the same confidence that our puny propaganda is bearing the same fruit in discouraging the commencement of the smoking habit in young persons. One cannot escape the feeling that the revenue obtained from tobacco,



both by the Inland Revenue and by the Customs and Excise, has some enervating effect on Governmental enthusiasm.

There was a low incidence of notifiable infectious diseases this year, and we had no confirmed cases of Food Poisoning notified, nor any case of Sonne Dysentery. This is not a matter for complacency for, as we know recently, factors beyond local control can result in a large-scale outbreak, the first case of which may not be diagnosed until several cases have occurred in the district, and there is a need for the raising of the standards of hygiene in this country, particularly with all food handlers, whether in the home or in business premises. It is surprising the number of people who handle food who have not automatically learned the principle of washing their hands immediately after using the w.c. This most important, yet elementary, precaution needs to be taught in childhood, when the inculcation of good habits begins, and, increasingly, one is aware of the importance of health education. Our efforts at health education are still comparatively small, although efforts are made continually in the homes by the Doctors, Health Visitors and nursing staff, in the schools, by Teachers, School Nurses and Doctors, and in various organisations which are addressed from time to time.

We were very sorry to see the "beatnik" trend among some of the younger adults, and I very much prefer the slogan that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," rather than "Where there's muck, there's money." Young people are creatures of fashion, just as all of us are, and it is not surprising with the large amount of emphasis on sex and the number of paperbacks with lurid covers and pornographic intent on sale in the shops, that there has possibly been some increase in immorality. Sexual intercourse before marriage always took place and always will, but of recent years there has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births, and a great deal of discussion on the subject. With the general rise in the birth rate, such an increase is, of course, inevitable, but the rise has been higher than a proportionate one, and more marriages are taking place than used to be the case. There are signs, however, that this trend has been halted, and nobody would wish us to go back to the rigid frustrations and repressions which started in Victorian times.

Many young people have a high sense of duty and are the biggest critics of the young delinquent. Sex talks should be begun in the home, and I think that the efforts of well-meaning psychologists are often misplaced. A few elementary facts are useful but the presentation in a completely serious and unemotional atmosphere is not always easy. This is indeed important, for a semi-hysterical snigger at some point can have a most unfortunate effect, and the facts about sex should be presented by parents as man to man or woman to woman. It is surprising how many important communications which are parental responsibilities, are left to others.

We are still concerned with the parents who have less than the average sense of responsibility, the progenitors of problem families. The County Council's scheme for the guaranteeing of rents in specially selected cases has continued and has shared with the local Council the cost of keeping families in houses from which they would be evicted if those houses had been privately owned. Our work among problem families has resulted in families being kept together which otherwise would have necessarily broken up. Most generous-hearted people would agree that the worst of homes is better than the best of children's homes but we are concerned perhaps more than anything in dealing with these families that the girls in the family do not themselves receive sufficient negative education as to qualify them for the role of mother of a future problem family. Ours is a preventive service and it is sad indeed that the main source of education of these girls in household management and care of children is in their homes. I have long considered that there is considerable scope in the secondary modern school for the improved teaching of household management and cookery, using more primitive



apparatus. Some of these girls, and they are often members of large families, brought up in an atmosphere of amorality and dirt, have little change of improvement, and it is sad to see their gradual change from pleasant children into hardened female adults who resent any kind of authority. Perhaps more work could be done in youth clubs by example and by precept to help the graduation of children of problem families towards full citizenship and an appreciation not only of the arts but of the graces of life.

Elland now has a very good building for a youth club and a place where less fortunate youths and girls can indulge in almost unrestrained activities. We look forward with anticipation to any contribution it can make in this work of rehabilitation and social education of the older members of problem families. In the Health Department, we cannot leave behind us for posterity beautiful new buildings, a power that is given to the Surveyors' Departments. We can hope to leave a society a little improved and provided with better amenities than those of previous generations, but in this particular intractable problem, we need all the help we can get.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues to do excellent work, and the "meals-on-wheels" service was further extended to provide meals for 72 persons on one day a week. It is felt that this is probably a sufficient number of meals to provide for all the non-ambulant who are willing to have meals, and that the next extension of the meals service should be in providing two or more meals a week for each of these persons, and the formation of a luncheon club for the elderly so that those who are able to get out will be able to have their meals at lunchtime in the Wainwright Hall, which is the venue of the Rest Centre. This Rest Centre is being more widely used and is gradually becoming for the ambulant a place to meet friends over a cup of tea. It is a real boon for lonely persons. The extension of its activities in providing a luncheon club will, I am sure, be of incalculable benefit to those who are forced usually to eat alone and who cannot afford the more expensive restaurants and who will be sure, week by week, to meet the same people in the same circumstances.

The widows and the spinsters produced by the first World War are now reaching pensionable age, so that our problem of single people living alone is likely to increase. The need for flatlets and accommodation for older single people has been recognised by the Council and we look forward to the completion of at least part of the Melrose Scheme in 1964.

Already in Elland, a large number of people are devoting a large amount of their very limited time to helping the old with their problems, and I consider that anybody who is old in Elland is much more fortunate than people who are old in districts where there is not the same amount of voluntary service given willingly.

The next step forward in the Health Visiting Service should be taken next year. This is in the allocation of Nurses to specific Doctors. We hope that it will be possible, now we have a sufficiently stable staff, to allocate the Elland Health Visitors to specific Elland Doctors so that approximately 70% of their time is worked as a Health Visitor among the patients of that practice. It will be necessary for them to spend some of their time in clinics and in schools, but, generally speaking, we hope they will work just among the patients of specific Doctors to whom they have been allocated. I believe that in this way it will be easier to integrate the social work of the practice and the clinical side. It is surprising how many problems are encountered, and how these problems affect in some measure the health of the patients. Already, our Nurses and the Family Doctors work closely together, and we count ourselves very

fortunate in both the calibre and the attitude of the General Practitioners of this town. There are no Doctors in this town who are unco-operative with this Department, and no Doctor with whom the Nurses could not have a closer association. I hope that by this method it will be possible for the Nurses to learn a great deal from the Doctors, about the patients they visit, and I believe that, in turn the Nurses will be able to make no small contribution to the better knowledge of their patients.

I was sorry to say 'Goodbye' to Mr. Allen Jackson, your Chief Public Health Inspector, who has completed forty years in the Public Health Service, and whose work is contained in this annual report for the last time. Mr. Jackson left us in very good health and, indeed, looking still very young, so that I am sure he has many years of useful life before him.

It is also the last time that I shall be making this report to you, Mr. Chairman, who, after a record of long and loyal service to the Council, have decided that you can no longer continue in your office. To you, too, we wish good health in your retirement.

In making this report, it would be inappropriate not to thank especially Mr. Thomas, the Clerk of the Council, who in the midst of all his multifarious activities, has always had time to be most helpful, and we are also grateful to the other Officials of the Council whom I have always found most helpful.

You, Mr. Chairman, and the members of this Committee I again have to thank for your great kindness and support. It would appear that it is possible that Elland Council will cease to be a separate entity. It has always been a pleasure to work with the Council, and it will be for us all a matter of regret.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. APPLETON

Medical Officer of Health.



Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area.

AREA (in acres) ... ..	5,951
POPULATION : Census 1961 : 18,357	
Estimated 1963 (Mid-Year) ... ..	18,400
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE ... ..	3.09
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES ... ..	7,194
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE ... ..	1.21
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE ... ..	2.56
RATEABLE VALUE ... ..	£516,771
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE ... ..	£1,940

The Manager of the Elland Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that at the end of 1963, the number of unemployed persons in the Elland area was 32 men and 12 women. These figures include 1 man and 4 women who were on short time but the majority of the other registrants were in the older age groups or limited in their capacity for normal employment because of some disability, or were women capable of only certain types of employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate ... ..	129	165	294
Illegitimate ... ..	17	16	33
Total ... ..	146	181	327

Live Birth Rate: 17.8 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.  
Adjusted Birth Rate: 19.5 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.  
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 10.0

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate ... ..	3	3	6
Illegitimate ... ..	1	1	2
Total ... ..	4	4	8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 23.9

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Totals.
150	185	335

Deaths -

M.	F.	Totals.
143	121	264

Crude Death Rate: 14.3 per 1,000 estimated resident population.  
Adjusted Death Rate: 14.2 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

# Infant Deaths -

					M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate		...	...	...	2	1	3
Total	...	...	...	...	4	3	7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total:	21.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate:	13.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate:	90.9
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (First four weeks):	18.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week):	12.2
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined):	35.8

# Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)-

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
Nil.	Nil.

TABLE 1.  
CAUSES OF DEATH OF ELLAND RESIDENTS IN 1963.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.		Total.
	M.	F.	

1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	...	...	...	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis - other	...	...	...	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
8. Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	9	2	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	9	1	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	11	11	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	21	20	41
18. Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	33	22	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	1	3	4
20. Other heart diseases	...	...	...	12	15	27
21. Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	6	5	11
22. Influenza	...	...	...	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	9	20
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	9	3	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-	-

Causes of Death.	All Ages.		Total.
	M.	F.	
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	-	3
34. All other accidents ... ..	5	6	11
35. Suicide ... ..	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-
Totals	143	121	264

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Elland is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 18,400, as compared with 18,320 for 1962, and 18,357 for the 1961 Census. He considers, therefore, that the population has increased by 80 since last year. There were 327 live births and 264 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of 63.

The crude birth rate for the year is 17.8 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 17.5, and is 0.4 below the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.10 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole, and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 19.55. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 18.3 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 18.2

There were thirty-three illegitimate births, representing 10.00% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were eight still births. This gives a rate of 23.9 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 18.7 and the rate for England and Wales is 17.3.

The death rate for the Urban District is 14.3 per 1,000 of the population. This is 1.8 below the figure for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.99 and using this factor, we have an adjusted death rate for 14.2. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 13.3 for the Administrative County and 12.2 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency :-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 97 (compared with 134 in 1962).
2. Cancer - 50 (compared with 45 in 1962).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 41 (the same as in 1962).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 34 (compared with 37 in 1962).

### Infant Deaths.

There were six infant deaths in the Urban District of Elland during 1963. One child, who died within an hour of birth and who was born on



the 30th December, 1962, was shown in our premature baby table, but as birth and death were not able to be registered that year, due to the weekend, it appears in the Registrar General's figures as a death for this year. With small figures like we have, this increases our infant death rate, and instead of comparing five deaths last year with six deaths this year, we have to compare four with seven, so that our infant death rate shows a considerable increase.

I think this is an example of how much difference one figure makes and the assessment of these rates in a small district is better done over a period of years.

The infant death rate of 21.4 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 23.0 and for England and Wales of 20.9.

None of our premature babies died this year but two of the six deaths occurred within twenty-four hours of birth and were due to malformations, so that these deaths properly belong to pregnancy, as does the child who died, after four days, of Congenital Heart Disease. There was another death from Congenital Heart Disease, this child surviving one week.

The other two infant deaths were both due to Pneumonia, one of them dying with three weeks of birth, so that five of our six deaths were neo-natal ones, the remaining child only surviving one month.

Table 2 gives details of the seven infant deaths in Elland, and the age at which they occurred.

TABLE 2.  
CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.	1 day and under.	2 - 7 days.	7 - 14 days.	14 - 21 days.	21 - 28 days.	1 - 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 9 months.	9 - 12 months.	Total.
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Total	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

#### Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in Elland during 1963.

#### Premature Births.

It will be seen that this year there were 23 children born prematurely, who were  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under in weight at birth, four being born at home.

TABLE 3.  
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE INFANTS,  
Domiciliary.

Birth Weight lbs.    ozs.	No. of Infants.	No of Infants who survived		
		24 hours.	1 - 7 days.	1 month.
5      8	2	2	2	2
4      8	1	1	1	1
4      0	1	1	1	1
Totals:	4	4	4	4

Institutional.

Birth Weight lbs.    ozs.	No. of Infants.	No of Infants who survived		
		24 hours.	1 - 7 days.	1 month.
5      8	2	2	2	2
5      6	2	2	2	2
5      5	2	2	2	2
5      4	1	1	1	1
5      2	1	1	1	1
5      0	1	1	1	1
4     13	1	1	1	1
4     10	1	1	1	1
4      8	1	1	1	1
4      6	2	2	2	2
4      2	1	1	1	1
4      1	1	1	1	1
3      9	1	1	1	1
3      8	1	1	1	1
2      8	1	1	1	1
Totals:	19	19	19	19

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

Divisional Ambulance Service.

I append hereto particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Elland alone.



### Nursing in the Home.

Altogether, 11,175 visits were made to patients, and 665 cases were treated, during the year.

### Domestic Help Service.

There was not the same difficulty in obtaining Home Helps this year, and the number of hours worked per case consequently showed an increase. It is very unsatisfactory when, because of shortage of employees, cases have to be left without help. The Divisional Establishment is thirty-seven, and the equivalent employment of women in Elland was 15.2 so it will be seen that for its population, which is less than one-third of the Division, Elland had more than its quota of Home Helps. The employment is, however, almost entirely governed by the number of women available, and the amount of time worked very largely a measure of success of the Health Visitors in obtaining new Home Helps or persuading the old staff to continue in employment. This year, our Elland Nurses have been more successful than in the remainder of the Division.

Considering the number of homes visited, we have remarkably little trouble with this Service. Figures for the Home Help Service are given below :-

#### No. of Domestic Cases attended by Home Helps since 1948.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u>
1948	5	1956	103
1949	18	1957	110
1950	42	1958	120
1951	49	1959	153
1952	68	1960	156
1953	79	1961	177
1954	84	1962	184
1955	93	1963	176

#### Hours worked by Home Helps during the past ten years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Maternity Cases.</u>	<u>Domestic Cases.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1954	2293	12799	15092
1955	1342	16330	17672
1956	1307	19244	20551
1957	1062	22177	23239
1958	903	25136	26039
1959	978	26224	27202
1960	1068	24662	25730
1961	466	22578	23044
1962	616	24876	25492
1963	768	32421	33189

TABLE 4.

## BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1963.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	
PATIENTS:														
a. Out-Patients.	1195	1135	1510	1308	1547	1216	1225	1307	1237	1311	1398	1293	15682	(13,970)
b. Admissions.	237	197	194	164	179	172	170	183	164	173	172	182	2187	( 2,158)
c. Discharges.	76	77	72	82	80	80	77	69	62	71	80	57	883	( 762)
d. Transfers.	13	8	11	13	8	12	7	16	7	17	7	9	128	( 190)
e. Accident Patients.	45	53	50	46	43	53	59	62	52	53	40	53	609	( 649)
	1566	1470	1837	1613	1857	1533	1538	1637	1522	1625	1697	1594	19489	(17,729)
Stretchers.	296	279	321	243	227	221	224	257	212	229	198	230	2937	( 3,231)
Sitting Cases.	1270	1191	1516	1370	1630	1312	1314	1380	1310	1396	1499	1364	16552	(14,498)
Emergency Patients.	100	85	100	78	90	83	87	83	89	70	75	96	1036	( 1,046)
Miles.	10468	9635	10708	9479	10781	9343	10343	10101	9843	10644	10719	10112	122176	(119,671)

TABLE 5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Combined Ante-Natal & Post Natal Clinics.	Clay House, Greetland.	Alternative Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinics.	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland. Clay House, Greetland. Mechanics' Institute, Stainland.	Every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Whooping Cough Immunisation ) Polio-myelitis Vaccination ) Diphtheria Immunisation )	Whooping Cough Immunisation, Polio-myelitis Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation carried out at all Minor Ailments Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres.	
Minor Ailment Clinics.	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland. Clay House, Greetland.	Every Mon. & Weds. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every Tues. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Artificial Sunlight Clinics.	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland. Clay House, Greetland.	Every Mon. & Weds. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every Mon. & Thurs. 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Exercises.	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland.	Every Monday 10.30 a.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Mon. & Tues. 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Weds. 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Venereal Disease Clinics.	Royal Halifax Infirmary.  York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Mon. 10 - 7 p.m.; Tues. 10 - 8 p.m.; Weds. 10 - 1 p.m. Thurs. 2 - 6.45 p.m.; Fri. 10 - 7 p.m.; Sat. 9 - 12 noon. Males: Mon. 2 - 4 and 6 - 7 p.m.; Weds. 10 - 11 a.m.; 4.30 - 7 p.m.; Fri. 10 - 12 noon, and 3 - 4 p.m. Females: Mon. 4.30 - 6 p.m.; Wed. 11 - 12 noon; Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinic.	Clay House, Greetland.	Alt. Thurs. 10 a.m. - 12 noon. (by appointment).
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose & Throat and Orthopaedic.	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Psychiatric Clinic.	- do -	Mon. 2.30 p.m. (by appointment).
Chiropody Clinic.	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland. Clay House, Greetland.	Daily (by appointment). Alt. Fri. mornings (by appointment).



The total hours worked, 33,189, is the equivalent of 15.2 Home Helps working a 42 hour week. Actually, 42 part-time Home Helps were employed in the area at the 31st December, 1963. Last year, the 25,492 hours were spread over 48 part-time Home Helps.

At the beginning of the year, 127 cases in the Elland area were being provided with a Home Help, and 63 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 149 cases were still being attended.

Of the 190 cases attended during 1963, 154 were for the care of old people, 22 were where the housewife was ill, and 14 were maternity cases. In 12 of the maternity cases, the Home Help was provided for fourteen days. Of the remaining two cases, one patient had a Home Help in the ante-natal period and the other a Home Help after the puerperium.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 5.

At last we have a modern clinic in Elland. This is our best clinic in the Division. Situated in Ellen Royde, the old Library building generously let to us by the Council, this Clinic combines the advantages of modern facilities with a beautiful old building, and its spacious rooms and modern equipment are a very big contrast to the St. Paul's Methodist Church Hall. Although further out, mothers readily have attended. Naturally, the attendances dropped temporarily, especially of the younger babies, but there was a better attendance of the older children. Attendances generally improved as the Clinic became better known, so that by the end of the year the total attendances were higher than the year before.

With the new housing development in Westgate, the Clinic will become well placed, except for Council house tenants on the Rosemount Estate.

The new dental clinic, indeed the first dental clinic which has been available for the children of Elland, is a most desirable provision, and there has been a gradual appreciation of this enlarged Service. Regular chiropody clinics are held at the new Clinic.

The Clinic was opened to the first mother and baby on the 27th March, and officially opened on the 29th July by Councillor Mrs. Sharpe, the Chairman of the Council. Attending the opening was the wife of the donor who originally gave the building as a library but was delighted by its new use. Most of the helpers who have been so faithful in attending St. Paul's were able to continue at the new Clinic, so that with the same Health Visitors and same helpers, the mothers felt at home at once.

We are delighted with this Clinic and estimate that it will have a life of great usefulness to the community.

The Greetland Clinic was improved by the installation of washbasins in the consulting room and in the weighing room. We are grateful to the Council for this provision and for making arrangements for new floor covering to be installed.

#### Chiropody.

For some time Stainland people have had the services of a chiropodist provided by the Stainland Nursing Association at the Mechanics' Institute, and Greetland people have had a similar service provided by the Greetland Nursing Association at the Public Hall, West Vale. Both of these Associations have continued to run their schemes independently, and are not reimbursed under the County Scheme.

Many people attending the Greetland Darby and Joan Club were not easily able to go down to West Vale for this service, and the Greetland Darby and Joan Club started their own chiropody service. The payments to the Chiropodist made by this Club have now been taken over by the Old People's Welfare Committee, thus reducing the strain on the Club funds. The Old People's Welfare Committee have also run a scheme for the parts of Elland not covered by these schemes, and have provided domiciliary services in the Stainland and Greetland areas. The treatment is now carried out at our two Clinics at Clay House and Ellen Royde, and at Greetland at the Old People's Club. Payment is made initially by the Old People's Welfare Committee, and although these payments are reimbursed by the County Council as speedily as possible, there is, necessarily, a time lag which places a continuous financial burden on the Committee, for no sooner has one account been settled than a second account is due to be settled, and the monthly outlay thus expended, although reimbursed, has become a permanent charge on the Committee. It is hoped that during 1964 it will be possible to make the service a direct one in respect of the work of this Committee but the Elland old people have reason to be grateful to the Elland Old People's Welfare Committee.

Altogether, 853 old people and 25 physically handicapped persons were treated through the Old People's Welfare Committee, and approximately another hundred people were treated under the schemes of the Stainland and Greetland Nursing Associations. Twenty-seven per cent of the old people treated had to be treated in their own homes as domiciliary cases.

Patients attend at bi-monthly intervals. At their first appointment they may well require more time but, generally speaking it has been found that nine patients per session can be attended to as very much of the service is one of nail paring. Patients in urgent need of chiropody treatment may require treatment oftener than bi-monthly. This has been arranged when it is essential.

### HOSPITALS.

#### Infectious Disease.

There was little call this year on the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, which now takes our cases. One case of Scarlet Fever, one case of Pneumonia, one case of Measles, and five cases of Paratyphoid were the only admissions.

#### Tuberculosis.

There was little delay in the admission of cases of Tuberculosis to Northowram Hall Hospital which took the majority of our cases.

#### Maternity.

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. Some of our cases go to Huddersfield and Bradford but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. All maternity work of the Halifax area is now centralised at the Halifax General Hospital. This Hospital also provides us with a "Flying Squad" for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment at home in cases of home confinement. We have received full information regarding mothers and babies when they discharged from hospital.

#### Old People.

There is still a great shortage of hospital accommodation for old



people. Some old people have been admitted to hospitals in Huddersfield and Bradford but the vast majority go to St. John's Hospital, Halifax. This hospital is always full and always has a substantial waiting list. Many of the old people who require hospital admission require it urgently and it is sad indeed that old people living alone and requiring skilled nursing attention have to remain for long periods before being admitted. Other old people who have relatives who are willing to make substantial sacrifices to look after them have even less chance of early admission.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Health Visitors.

We lost Miss Hartley at the end of last year but were fortunate in having a replacement in Miss Brown Kenyon in January. Because of these staff changes, less visits were paid but very quickly Miss Kenyon got to know the mothers and the work of the Health Visitors has run smoothly.

It is perhaps, unnecessary to stress to mothers of young families and to the old people about the work of these ladies, who, day in and day out, in good weather and in bad, go round the district visiting those who need most help. The young mother in her first pregnancy, and later with her first baby, the tired, harassed mother, with a large family and insufficient means, whose responsibilities have grown before she has had time to grow up with them, the old person living alone, who gradually becomes less and less interested in providing for herself, the Tuberculous family, where the wage earner is often incapacitated for considerable periods, children in the schools - all these people know only too well where to go for help and where help is forthcoming.

All our Health Visitors are called Nurses. This is an honourable title but can be misunderstood and it is not always appreciated that these Nurses have a training quite as good as a Sister in Hospital, a position indeed which many of them have held, and in addition have had some training in social work before they come to us and hold the Health Visitor's Certificate in addition to their Nursing and Midwifery Certificates. Their work is very varied and they must be prepared to deal with many problems of many different aspects in one single day, but, gradually, over the years, the Health Visiting Service has become established as the first call for anybody in difficulty in the area.

More and more it is being recognised that Health Visitors work as closely with General Practitioners as do Midwives and Home Nurses. We hope very much when we have a full staff of Health Visitors, i.e., one more Health Visitor in Elland, to allocate these ladies for the majority of their time to specific Doctors, so that they can identify themselves more and more with the work of the Doctor and be for him the local specialist in social medicine on whose services he can call. Already, in Elland, the Doctors work very closely with the Health Visitors and we are happy to know that the relationship established has been slowly cemented over the years until it has become a very strong one.

The figures are given below :-

TABLE 6.  
Visits paid by Health Visitors.

	1962.	1963.
Visits made to new births	395	304
Visits made to children under 1 year	1767	1599
Visits to children 1 - 5 years	2601	1402
Visits to expectant mothers	113	87
Miscellaneous	2139	2151
Totals	7015	5543

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The same two Elland Midwives, Mrs. Mager and Mrs. Lazarevic, continued to be responsible for midwifery in the Elland Urban District. There was a slight increase in the number of domiciliary cases this year.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 7.

TABLE 7.  
Work done by the Midwives during 1963.

Labours conducted -	
(a) as midwives	118
(b) as maternity nurses	-
(c) total	118
Ante-natal visits	998
Post-natal visits	1948

Of the three hundred and thirty-five children born to Elland residents during the year, 118 were born at home. This figure does not give a complete picture of the work carried out by the midwives, for most of the mothers and babies were discharged from hospital before the tenth day and had to be attended subsequently by the domiciliary midwife.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics. It will be seen that 71 mothers attended our Ante-Natal Clinics, making 372 attendances.

TABLE 8.  
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
Number of sessions	51	50	43	48
Total number of individual expectant mothers	73	73	70	71
Total number of attendances	329	349	318	372
Average number of patients per session	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.8



The Elland Midwives also attend at Doctors' surgeries when special ante-natal clinics are held. Often, ante-natal patients are seen in the course of their ordinary surgeries and it would be impossible to arrange for the Midwives to be able to attend there for every individual ante-natal patient, but we are pleased to encourage Doctors to hold special sessions when the services of a midwife will be available to them whenever it is possible.

#### Relaxation Clinic.

Forty-four mothers made 271 attendances. Each mother made an average of 6 attendances. Of the mothers attending, none had to have instrumental deliveries.

#### Infant Welfare Centres.

Table 9 gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1963.

TABLE 9.

Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1963.

	Elland.	Greetland.	Stainland.	Total.
Number of sessions	50	51	51	152
Individual Children attending	315	318	102	735
Medical Consultations	391	579	187	1157
*Average number of Medical Consultations per session	7.8	11.4	7.2*	9.1*
Attendances of children under 1 year	1089	1077	347	2513
Attendances of children over 1 year	1429	1668	425	3522
Total Attendances	2518	2745	772	6035
Average attendances per session	50.4	53.8	15.1	39.7

\* Doctor only attends fortnightly.

#### Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1963, 13 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 10 cases.

#### Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, two children under school age were examined, suffering from Genu Valgum.

#### MENTAL HEALTH.

This is a Divisional report as it is not thought desirable or practical to separate this Service into Districts.

We still met staffing difficulties in the Mental Health Service. These difficulties were not applicable to this Division. Our neighbouring Division only had one Mental Welfare Officer, and during the whole of the year it was necessary to share one of our Mental Welfare Officers with this Division. The difficulties have not been so apparent this year for our Mental Welfare Officers

have gradually been able to do more useful work since they got to know the area and, indeed, the Health Visitors and other staff of the Department, and so were better able to work with their colleagues. Six sessions of the Mental Welfare Officers' time was spent in clinics or in the Unit at Halifax General Hospital, and with our staff being new, a considerable amount of time has also been spent by them on courses.

Meanwhile, mental illness is time-consuming, and with more and more time being spent on mental illness, less time has been available for the subnormals. Fortunately, these were well known to us and parents and relations have become used, over the years, to consulting us in case of any difficulty.

#### Outpatient Clinics.

The local Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic at Brighouse continued to function during the year. Eighty-one new patients were referred and attendances during the year totalled 425. Once again, we had a change in Psychiatrists, Dr. Hughes being succeeded by Dr. Herridge. There is undoubtedly a tendency for this, the only non-hospital clinic, to be regarded as a place for the Psychiatrist last appointed at Storthes Hall Hospital. Obviously, from the Psychiatrist's point of view, it is helpful if there are beds attached to an out-patient clinic but the Doctors assure me that their patients appreciate being told to come to Brighouse, away from the hospital atmosphere, and it is easier for people who are working to attend. The Brighouse Clinic has, however, tended to become more and more confined to receiving patients from the Borough area as patients living outside the Borough often find it easier, with present bus services, to attend hospitals in the County Borough. From this Division, our patients attend at the following clinics:-

Monday Afternoon :	Brighouse Clinic.	Dr. Herridge.
	Halifax General Hospital.	Dr. Ropschitz.
Tuesday Afternoon :	Halifax General Hospital.	Dr. Herridge.
Thursday Afternoon :	Halifax General Hospital.	Dr. Ropschitz.
Friday Afternoon :	Halifax General Hospital.	Dr. Herridge.

All these clinics are attended by our Mental Welfare Officers who attend at the Psychiatric Unit following the clinic sessions, and also on Wednesday afternoon. This allows them to carry out the necessary social work in relation to patients in this Division who are admitted to this Unit.

Altogether, liaison with Halifax is excellent.

Unfortunately, some of our patients attend Bradford St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. It has been impossible to provide Mental Welfare Officers at these clinics, where West Riding patients are few, but the liaison with Bradford has been very good and Mental Welfare Officers at Bradford have kept us informed.

The clinics at Bradford are staffed by Dr. Milnes and Dr. Mackie and by Dr. Todd, and the clinics at Huddersfield by Dr. Hughes and Dr. Smith.

#### Mental Health Preventive Service.

The total number of patients referred to the Service in this Division from all sources during the year was 251, the sources of these referrals being -



From general practitioners	76
From Hospitals (following treatment)	22
From local education authorities	6
From police and courts	19
From other sources (relatives, other agencies)	54
From out-patient clinics	74
	251

Of the total patients referred to above, 127 patients entered hospital under the following sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959:-

Admitted informally (Section 5)	87
Admitted for observation (Section 25)	8
Admitted for treatment (Section 26)	4
Admitted for emergency period of observation	28
	127

In addition to the 127 patients admitted to hospital, several other patients have been admitted informally without our knowledge, as it is not the hospitals' normal practice to inform us when patients are so admitted. Sometimes we learn of them when after-care is necessary, but if no after-care is necessary, there is perhaps little point in informing us and the hospital, by so doing, might destroy some of the confidence the patient has in the confidential nature of their illness.

This makes a subsequent visit to the patient by the Mental Welfare Officer rather more difficult for the early history is not always forthcoming and from our point of view it might well be more helpful if we could know of any history of mental illness for which hospital treatment has been necessary.

#### Divisional Training Centre.

We had some difficulties at the Junior Training Centre at the beginning of the year, due to the extremely cold weather, and during the Christmas holidays, despite every precaution being taken, there were seventeen bursts on exposed walls. For this reason, the Committee made suggestions about alterations to the heating system and undoubtedly a big improvement has been made. This was necessary for the work on the building of the new comprehensive Training Centre has not yet started.

In the Junior Training Centre we have taken all the adult girls who are not able to be placed in employment, and the four senior boys who require an adult centre are attending at Bradford Training Centre. Two children who would need a special care unit were admitted to the Day Nursery, and this arrangement worked very well. One of these children, a child with a very severe spastic defect, died during the year.

At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-five on the register at our Training Centre. During the year, there was one admission and one discharge, so that at the end of the year, the number on the register was still thirty-five. Thirty of the thirty-five children belong to this Division and five children, two boys and three girls, were children from our neighbouring Division 19.

One child in the Training Centre was excluded from school as being too difficult and is awaiting admission to a special school as an ineducable person. Three others have been admitted pending certification.



Although our attendance suffered in January as the bus was unable to reach some of the outside areas, this only happened on very few days. Three of the children from the Centre went on holiday to Whitby through the County Council's Scheme, and all the children had a day trip to St. Annes during the year. Other social activities included a visit to see the animals on the occasion of a visit of a circus to the town, and the usual Christmas Party.

We had no special difficulties at the Training Centre during the year, very largely due to the good relationship between children and staff. This was helped by the fact that this year we had less admissions and less discharges and the children had all become used to the Centre and to their teachers. One difficulty that is arising is due to the fact that we have nine adult females who have to occupy the same room as the older children.

#### Mental Deficiency.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to all defectives in the area who are under our care. The number of defectives under our care at the 21st December, 1963, was as follows :-

Males under 16 years of age	11
Females under 16 years of age	8
Males over 16 years of age	38
Females over 16 years of age	29

The following are the particulars of the sixty-seven adults under our care at the end of the year :-

Thirty-nine defectives (twenty-seven males and twelve females) were in regular gainful employment, nine males being employed in the textile trade, fifteen as labourers, two as farm labourers, and one working for his father. Of the females, nine were employed in the textile industry, one on shop work, one on laundry and domestic work, and one for Remploy. Four female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted in the home. One female defective is suffering from crippling defects which prevent her employment, and another seven defectives (four males and three females) did not follow any occupation. Five males over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and nine females over sixteen attended our training centre.

Of the nineteen children, sixteen (ten males and six females) attended the Training Centre. Two female children are being cared for at home, and one male, aged fifteen, is also being cared for at home.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

##### Water Supply.

It is estimated that 99% of the inhabited houses of the Urban District are now on the public water supply. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are liable to contamination.

The Elland Water Undertaking was taken over by the newly-formed Calderdale Water Board from the 1st October, 1961. Members of the Council will be aware that the water supply from the Elland reservoirs have caused us some concern, and particularly that from the Upper

Greetland reservoir, where we had difficulties respecting the plumbosolvency of the water, which has, however, been satisfactory since 1954.

The Engineer and Manager of the Calderdale Water Board informs me that there have been no disconnections, the water supplies to the area have been adequate and of a good quality, and approximately 1,526 yards of 4" new water main have been installed during 1963.

A record of the laboratory examination for pH value and plumbosolvency of the public water supply at Upper Greetland is given in the accompanying table.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

Details of the work carried out during the year are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The Council's scheme to persuade the owners of isolated unsewered groups of properties to provide septic tanks and filters, when the Council would consider the suitable ones for a grant of half the cost, has not, up to the present, proved productive of schemes, and there still remains a hard core of these properties. To help indecisive owners, the Council decided to offer a free service for the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks, provided reasonable access was available, and the possibility of further sewer provision has been under consideration recently.

#### Rivers and Streams.

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising Authority. No complaints were received during the year.

#### Public Baths.

I am obliged to Mr. K. Halliwell for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1963 :-

Mixed Bathing	28,433
Males	2,684
Females	4,252
Schoolchildren's classes	11,881
Foam, Steam, etc.	476
Slipper Baths	8,081



Elland Urban District Record of Water Samples taken from Upper Greetland Water Supply.

Place of Collection.	Date of Collection.	Results (lead content in gns. per gall).			
		All night		Half hour period	
		Lead	pH value.	Lead	pH value.
New House, Upper Greetland.	25. 3.	1/2	6.3	1/8th	5.5
Prospect House, Upper Greetland.	15. 2.	1/5th	6.0	1/10th	6.0
Prospect House, Upper Greetland.	2. 12.	1/4th	5.0	1/10th	5.4
Prospect House, Upper Greetland.	4. 9.	1/30th	6.0	1/100th	6.2
Prospect House, Upper Greetland.	13. 11.	1/15th	6.4	Nil	6.2
Prospect House, Upper Greetland.	8. 4.	2/5th	5.8	1/14th	6.0
Upper Turbury Lane, Greetland.	19. 12.	3/10th	5.9	3/50th	5.7
Hey, Turbury Lane, Greetland.	16. 4.	4/10th	6.5	1/10th	5.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	29. 9.	1/10th	7.3	Nil	7.2
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	3. 3.	6/25th	6.8	3/25th	5.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	24. 9.	Nil	6.6	Nil	6.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	31. 3.	Nil	7.7	Nil	7.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	7. 10.	Nil	8.2	Nil	8.0
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	14. 3.	Nil	6.6	Nil	6.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	26. 9.	Nil	7.0	Nil	7.0
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	17. 4.	Nil	8.0	Nil	8.0
Turbury Farm, Greetland.	5. 10.	Nil	8.1	Nil	8.1
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	3. 4.	1/48th	7.3	Nil	7.4
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	21. 10.	Nil	7.6	Nil	7.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	3. 4.	Nil	7.1	Nil	7.1
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	5. 4.	Nil	6.8	Nil	6.7
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	4. 10.	Nil	7.4	Nil	7.4
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	18. 4.	Nil	6.4	Nil	6.4
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	25. 10.	Nil	6.6	Nil	6.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	3. 4.	Nil	6.3	Nil	6.3
Turbury Hall, Greetland.	12. 4.	Nil	7.1	Nil	7.3
Turbury Lane, Greetland.	17. 10.	Nil	6.5	--	--



## HOUSING.

At the end of 1963, 500 post-war Council houses had been erected in the Elland Urban District. This gives an average of 28 new Council houses each year for the eighteen years. If, however, we eliminate 1946 and 1947 when the housing programme in Elland had not really got going (only five houses were built in 1947 and none at all in 1946), we obtain an average figure of 31 per year. The position year by year is as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. Completed.</u>
1946	-
1947	5
1948	46
1949	33
1950	30
1951	56
1952	10
1953	32
1954	52
1955	26
1956	34
1957	28
1958	12
1959	32
1960	28
1961	16
1962	32
1963	28

The 28 Council houses erected this year were all 3-bedroomed houses at Plains Lane, Elland. Although this figure only maintains the average for our post-war years and is considerably less than that for 1948, when 46 were erected, it is all that we expected for 1963, and as I write this report the Melrose Scheme is well underway. This will provide 49 separate units of accommodation.

In addition to the Melrose accommodation, 20 factory-built bungalows are being purchased and will be erected in 1964, so that we should have 69 new dwellings by the end of that year.

Meanwhile, the Westgate Scheme is underway. This scheme includes 60 flats, 24 flatlets and 16 two-storey houses with a house for the warden. It is hoped that this will reach completion in 1965. At the same time, the first stage of the Southgate Scheme has been approved and we are very hopeful that 82 dwellings of that scheme will be ready in 1965. This will mean that we should have 183 new dwellings ready for occupation that year.

The combination of an accelerated housing programme and the redevelopment of the town gives us hope that the slum clearance programme will begin to make progress. Already many old houses in the centre are being swept away and when the redevelopment scheme reaches complete fruition we should have a new and brighter town and the Council are to be congratulated on embarking upon it.

It must not be forgotten that our original slum clearance programme was far too small. It was a restricted one and had to be based on the prospects then possible. We were always ready to review it upwards. I hope very much that at the end of 1965, when ten years of our fifteen years' programme will have elapsed, the programme will be completed and we shall be able to embark on a new ten years' programme to contain the 933 worst houses which we consider should be dealt with in that time. This will leave approximately 600 houses to be dealt with after 1975. Even after these, too, are dealt with,

we shall only have represented approximately half our total of back-to-back houses. We are very hopeful that the remaining half will have been modernised and be fit to live in. We can expect, however, that the standard of housing demanded by the public will be much more in line with modern ideas and that a new programme will be necessary. We hope that early in 1964, it will be possible to give an idea of the houses which should be dealt with if this programme is accepted. This does not mean that houses now on this suggested programme will all be represented. It will be possible for anyone to improve their house at a uneconomic price. With the increased cost of building, such improvements become more and more possible to individual owners and it is our policy to encourage them wherever possible.

Meanwhile, I am afraid that other houses will deteriorate and may require action. Each house will be dealt with on its merits and will be considered at the appropriate time but with the provision of 100 houses a year, real progress will be possible, and this department will be no longer subject to the frustration that the work of slum clearance has produced. It is, I think, desirable that the new programme is submitted to the Council early in 1964, so that the position will be made clear with regard to standard grants.

It should not be forgotten that during the years of this programme other houses have deteriorated and require action. Of all the work that this department undertakes, the work of slum clearance has been the most frustrating but with the provisions of 100 houses a year, real progress will be possible.

The removal of Commercial Mills in the centre of the town has given light and air to the district, and already the demolition work in Westgate has shown what a beautiful site this is for redevelopment.

Meanwhile, this year 88 houses were represented in clearance areas - 51 in the Casson Place/Timber Street area, 20 at Raw Royds, 7 at Upper Fold and Banks End Road, 6 at Albion Terrace, Blackley, and 4 at Lindwell, Greetland. The Council acquired an additional 20 unfit houses in St. Helen's Square, which will be earmarked for demolition eventually but meanwhile serve as useful houses for the rehousing of small family units. In addition, 10 houses were taken individually, 4 of which were in Lower Edge Road, Elland, and 3 of which were in Rochdale Road, Greetland.

A table of the present position is given below :-

1. No. of dwellinghouses in the district	7194
2. No. of houses without through ventilation included in the above	1336



3. Action taken during the year :-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	No. of houses.	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas. Houses unfit for habitation	-	195	64
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	16	2	1
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	2	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
After informal action - by owner		55	
After formal notice - Public Health Acts			
(a) by owner		8	
(b) by local authority		35	
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council-owned dwellings -			
(a) Clearance Areas		41	
(b) Overcrowding		-	
5. NEW DWELLINGS.			
No. of new dwellings completed during the year -			
By the local authority		28	
By private enterprise		68	
6. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION			
	Formal application received during the year.	Applications approved during the year.	Number of dwellings completed during the year.
	Number of dwellings.	Number of dwellings.	
(a) Conversions	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	84	80	57

Three cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year.



## Atmospheric Pollution.

Last year, the full revised programme of the Council's smoke control areas was contained in the Public Health Inspector's report. From it, it will be seen that 379 houses were to be dealt with in 1962, and 407 in 1963, in respect of the first stage, i.e., the three smoke control areas referred to last year, and the Council made smoke control orders, to be operative from the 1st November, 1963. These applied in respect of 406 Council-owned houses and 17 private houses, or a total of 423, the Council considering that the first thing to do was to set an example with their own housing estates.

Approximately, thirty acres were affected. Work was in hand on the new factory of Messrs. Wilkinson's, which we hope will be virtually smokeless. Once again, we had complaints from their old factory, although the firm does make every effort to improve this undoubted nuisance. Since better coal was used, the Power Station has not given us the same cause for complaint.

It will be seen that even our revised programme for the elimination of domestic smoke is falling behind, and it became obvious that it would be necessary to obtain the services of a Technician to help with this work, for under the programme we should have dealt with 786 premises by the end of 1963 instead of the 423 which have been dealt with, and in 1964, we are scheduled to deal with a further 430, and 956 in 1965.

The Public Health Inspectors have increasing calls on their time, and it was impossible for them to carry out the necessary work for further smoke control orders. At the end of November, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Allen Jackson, gave up his post, and it was thought advisable to wait until after the appointment of the new Inspector before steps were taken to engage a Technician.

Meanwhile, the Council considered the implications of the impending shortage of soft coke, and the necessity for apparatus to be installed in the new smoke control areas, to burn hard coke. They agreed that this would not affect their policy to push ahead with smoke control areas. Meanwhile, a good deal of work has been done on industrial chimneys, and 97 observations were recorded, many firms calling in the assistance of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service or the National Coal Board. Industrial users now generally are co-operative but there are still a few who seem to be awaiting prosecution. The Council are determined to pursue an active policy. It is obviously unfair for domestic users to be made to comply with smoke control orders and to watch the considerable emissions from firms which have now had seven years to put their houses in order.

The Alkali Inspectorate have worked very well with the Public Health Inspectors this year in co-operation to try to improve the position, both at the Elland Power Station and at the local brickworks.

A Clean Air Exhibition had been held in the Market Square. Much interest was taken by the public in the display. Many of the older people who have had to comply with the smoke control orders have been agreeably surprised by the success of the new coke fires, some of them commenting that they have felt warmer than they have felt for years with their old grates. There has been some trouble but, on the whole, the smoke control areas have been accepted reasonably well.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### General.

There was very little infectious disease during the year, except for the expected biennial epidemic of Measles. It will be remembered that there were only two cases of Measles in 1962, except for the last two months of the year, when there were 45 cases, 32 of which occurred in December, and this year, we had 140 cases in January and 54 in February. It then tailed off and there have been no further cases since the early part of the year. Altogether, there were 208 cases of Measles. No satisfactory immunising agent has yet been established, although work on this is proceeding.

There were no cases of Diphtheria, Dysentery, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Food Poisoning notified during the year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Elland since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

As with previous years, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceding this. The first group shows children who can be regarded as at maximum protection. It is our aim to carry out booster doses before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st December, 1963, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1949):-

Age at 31.12.63. i.e. Born in year.	Under 1. 1963.	1 - 4. 1962-59.	5 - 9. 1958-54.	10 - 14. 1953-49.	Under 15. Total.
A. 1959 - 1963.	96	920	655	102	1773
B. 1949 - 1958.	-	-	218	806	1024

During 1963, 289 children were immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus by Triple Vaccine. In addition, one child was immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection.

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

Seventy-three vaccinations and eight re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figure of 1400 vaccinations and 1381 re-vaccinations, but this high figure was, of course, attributable to the Bradford Smallpox outbreak.

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to 621 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 388, or 62% consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1962 of 67%. Of these, 374 were tested. Forty-one of them, or 11%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 330 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.



Forty-eight child contacts received skin tests. Nine of these were positive. Seventy-three children received B.C.G. vaccination, including thirty-four babies not previously given a skin test.

The figures under this section are all Divisional ones as it is not thought desirable to pinpoint localities.

#### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During the year, six children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 11,954 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 4 adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 14,707 persons had received three injections by the end of the year.

In addition, 85 children in the most vulnerable age group 5 - 12 years were given booster doses by injection.

The oral vaccine confers a broader immunity than the Salk vaccine and is now available for all.

Altogether, 1809 children and 371 adults had completed immunisation by oral vaccine at the end of the year, and 3,260 persons had received oral vaccine as a reinforcing measure after two or three doses of Salk vaccine.

Oral vaccine is now well-established and it is rare indeed that we are now asked for protection by an injection of Salk vaccine.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

##### Erysipelas.

There were two cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, both occurring in female patients. Both responded to treatment.

##### Pneumonia.

Twenty-nine cases of Pneumonia were notified in 1963, and there were twenty deaths from this disease.

##### Scarlet Fever.

There were four cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, two being in one family. None of the cases were severe and only one was nursed in hospital.

##### Measles.

Two hundred and eight cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with 48 cases last year. There were no deaths from the disease.

##### Whooping Cough.

There were eight cases of Whooping Cough notified during 1963.



### Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year. Both of them responded almost immediately to Penicillin. One was due to a breast abscess. In the other case, a nasal swab of a midwife showed the presence of staphylococcus. The midwife was removed from duty until the small nasal sore was healed.

### Meningococcal Meningitis.

One case of Meningococcal Meningitis was notified in 1963. This case occurred in a little girl who was admitted to a children's home from a neighbouring County Borough and was only there two hours before being admitted to hospital. It is understood that there was another case in the neighbourhood of her home. No further cases occurred in the children's home or in the district.

### Paratyphoid.

There were five cases of Paratyphoid notified during the year. All were as a result of one notification. A boy, who had been brought home feverish from a Camp School with a temperature of 102° and a pulse of only 80, had a specimen of blood examined which showed positive agglutinins for Salmonella Paratyphosis 'B'. There was a non-lactose fermenter found in the stools. This boy was admitted to hospital and made a good recovery.

Altogether, 19 children in this area attended the School and all the other children were investigated. The second case, with a history of diarrhoea while at school, had a high, swinging temperature and was admitted as a case of suspected Paratyphoid, which was subsequently confirmed. The third case was a convalescent, her illness having occurred while at the School, but she was found to have a positive Widal and the organism was isolated.

Another boy's illness commenced the day after he had returned home and he presented a typical picture of Enteric Fever. The fifth case was a boy who had little, if any symptoms but in whom the tests were positive.

At the time, several other children were investigated as being possible subclinical cases but none of them proved to be positive.

As a result of the action taken promptly by my colleague in the area where the School was situated, the organism of the Salmonella Paratyphosis 'B' Taunton was found in a food handler who had been ill some little time previously with diarrhoea but as a conscientious worker had not reported sick and carried on with her work of food preparation. It was unfortunate that our Elland children, who had gravitated together, were unlucky enough to be fed from food that was infected. The organism was the same as had caused cases at York. I understand that the Cook had a connection with this epidemic.

All the children did very well and there was no spread of the disease to the general population.

### Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 12.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were eight notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, compared with five in the year 1962. The apparent increase in incidence is accounted for by the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit this year. No cases transferred into the district. Nine respiratory cases recovered and were removed from the register. Four cases removed from the district and four patients on the register have died this year, three males and one female. Of these four patients, two males, who, incidentally, smoked cigarettes, died of Cancer of the Bronchus. The female died of Tuberculosis. She was an old lady of eighty-five who had gone un-diagnosed all her life. A follow-up of the family of this old lady, however, showed that none of them had active disease. An un-notified case, a man of sixty-nine, also died, the diagnosis being made at the post-mortem. None of his contacts were found to be infected. The number on the Register was thus reduced by nine to eighty-seven respiratory cases.

The system of Special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made again for all contacts of new cases to be investigated, including the follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Elland Urban District is 200 in respect of 87 respiratory cases on the register.

Of the eight new respiratory cases, three were males, a boy, aged sixteen, a contact of a man who was notified last year, a man of thirty-five, found as a result of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit, and a man of seventy-three, and five were females, two being young adults and the other three older adults. Both the young women were married without children, one of them being a contact of her husband previously notified.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed ten years. The calls on this Committee are now much less, as Tuberculosis does not entail as long a period of disablement. It is true that there is still a large number of people suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Heart Disease who could well be helped and indeed are helped in very special cases. The field is so large, however, that with the resources of the Committee it is impossible to help all the sufferers from these diseases, and the Committee have largely concentrated their work on cases of Tuberculosis.

In the past year, nine patients suffering from Tuberculosis were helped with coal, food parcels and clothing, etc. Thirty-five Christmas parcels were distributed and delivered to patients by members of the Committee.

The annual day trip was again held, this year to Scarborough. Patients and families, thirty-two in all, were taken and all meals supplied for this day. It is now usual for every family to have a holiday every year, but when illness strikes at the bread-winner and one has to live on sick pay and National Assistance, holidays are out of the question. For this reason, we consider this day trip to be of the utmost importance.

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in June and July, and sessions were held at the Wainwright Hall and Clay House Clinic, and also at Messrs. Dempster's and Messrs. Wilkinson's, Elland.



I give below the result supplied to me by the Unit. It is not possible however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Examinations carried out			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	1067	624	1691
(b) Number recalled for large film	13	7	20
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings			
(a) Cases of Active Tuberculosis	5	2	7
(b) Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(c) Other Abnormalities	6	3	9
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (See 2(c) above)			
1. Anatomical Abnormalities - acquired	1	-	1
2. Bronchiectasis	2	-	2
3. Pulmonary Fibrosis - non-tuberculous	1	-	1
4. Sarcoidosis	-	2	2
5. Pleural Thickening	1	-	1
6. Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	1	-	1
7. Cardio-vascular Lesions - acquired	-	1	1

#### Cancer.

There were fifty deaths from some form of malignant disease during 1963, 29 males and 21 females. Of these, ten (nine males and one female) died from Cancer of the Lung.



Table 10. Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1963.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis:- Lungs.	Other.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Paratyphoid.	Food Poisoning.	Totals.
January	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	146
February	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	54	-	-	-	61
March	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	17
April	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
May	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	7
June	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
July	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
August	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
September	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
October	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
November	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	8	-	29	2	2	1	-	208	8	5	-	267

Table 11. Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) and Hospital Admission during the year 1963.

Disease	Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	208	1	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Pneumonia	29	1	20
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	5	5	-
Totals	259	8	20

Table 12. Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality during 1963.

	- New Cases -				- Deaths -			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
Age Period.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	1



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year nineteen hundred and sixtythree.

My predecessor, Mr. Allen Jackson retired from office in November nineteen hundred and sixtythree, after forty years in the local government service, a splendid record by any standard. During his period of office many important changes took place and great advances were made in the field of environmental hygiene. Local Government was modified in the late nineteen thirties when an amalgamation of small authorities gave rise to the local authorities of today. During recent years, a Local Government Commission has been reviewing the pattern of local government in various parts of the country including the West Riding area and it may be that further amalgamation of smaller districts will take place resulting in much larger units of local government. In this respect, the year nineteen hundred and sixtythree was a year of uncertainty for many local authorities and their officers.

During the year, legislation continued to arrive from Whitehall bringing with it new procedures and new ideas. Among the more important items of legislation were the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which set out a legal standard of inspection procedure and provided for a system of meat marking. Local authorities were authorised to make charges for this service. The Regulations were a great step forward in the meat inspection service, but they failed to make provision for the control of hours of slaughter, therefore, much of this work continues to be done outside normal working hours. The long awaited Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, received royal assent in July of that year, and will come into operation during nineteen hundred and sixtyfour. This Act makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises, and in certain railway premises.

No further development has taken place at the Lowfields Depot. These premises provide ample garage accommodation for the departments vehicles and dining and washing facilities for the men. A large portion of the premises are used for the sorting, baling and storage of waste paper and a section provides generous storage for dustbins. In all these respects the building serves a very useful purpose and its position in relation to the town centre could not be improved.

Regular collections of house and trade refuse were maintained throughout the year and the wisdom of the Council by introducing an incentive bonus scheme was fully repaid by the maintenance of a weekly collection throughout the year.

The disposal of refuse continues at the Lowfields site by the process of controlled tipping. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the site tidy and in good order because of the lack of mechanical equipment and an adequate supply of suitable covering material. These difficulties will no doubt be overcome within the near future.

The salvage of materials continues to be carried out and the collection of waste paper resulted in an increased amount of paper being collected as compared with the previous years figure. It is fortunate that ample storage space exists at Lowfields depot for baled paper and fibreboard. The sale of waste paper has been very successful throughout the year and large stocks have not accumulated as was the case



last year.

Because of other duties, food premises were not given the desirable close attention that is necessary to enforce a high standard of hygiene but nevertheless the standard of hygiene attained in earlier years was maintained throughout the year. Few complaints were received of items of food found to contain foreign bodies and the amount of unsound food condemned was very small.

Regular sampling of milk for bacteriological examination continued throughout the year and the prescribed tests for designated milks were satisfied on all occasions. Samples of non-heat treated milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for brucellosis and while reports for tubercle bacilli were on all occasions negative, a number of samples were found to be infected by brucella abortus. In all these cases, follow up action was taken to trace the offending animals.

During the year several small Clearance Areas were represented and dealt with by five Clearance Orders and one Compulsory Purchase Order. The Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Timber Street / Casson Place formed a useful contribution to the Councils Central Area Redevelopment Plan, and it aroused a large number of objections to the Order. A number of houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses. The problem of unsatisfactory demolition of houses and site clearance is increasing and there appears to be a lack of interest by owners of property when vacation has been taken place. Further consideration must be given to this aspect of housing.

The Standard Grant scheme of housing improvement has become very popular and the improvement of sub-standard but otherwise structurally sound houses by the addition of the five basic amenities has proved very successful. Many owners acquire a new sense of pride in their houses and it is often the case where a sum of money far in excess of the grant earning amount is spent upon the property to bring about an even higher standard of improvement and repair than is legally required. This is the value of the scheme and the benefits will be reaped in future years as the number of unfit houses decrease. It is regrettable that advantage of the scheme appears to be confined to owner/occupiers and that the number of tenanted houses being improved is relatively small. There is a case for investigation into the reasons for this problem and it is to be hoped that a future Housing Act will provide at least some encouragement to the owners of tenanted houses to enable the five basic amenities, so necessary in this modern age, to be provided.

Pollution of the atmosphere by coal smoke is an evil which has been tolerated by town dwellers for several centuries. The last century will be remembered for pollution caused by smoke emission from industrial chimneys, the black smoke emissions being regarded as a sign of prosperity. Domestic chimneys are not entirely blameless and it is now well established and accepted that pollution of the atmosphere by the yellow grey tarry smoke is one of the major social evils of the present time causing as it does widespread damage to material things and to health and which results in a vast economic loss to the country. During the year the first three Smoke Control Areas declared by the Council came into operation and it is pleasing to report that the general reaction to the Orders has been satisfactory. Difficulties which have arisen from time to time have been satisfactorily dealt with.

It is unfortunate that, because of great technological advances made in the field of gas production, supplies of soft coke will in future years tend to decline. This means that consideration must be given to the use of hard cokes and other forms of smokeless fuels, and



this will inevitably increase the cost of adapting or replacing obsolete appliances in order that these fuels may be efficiently used.

In conclusion may I thank the staff who worked so hard and enthusiastically during the year to provide the material for this report, and Miss Crowther who has compiled and assembled the report.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Appleton who has given me guidance on many occasions and to my fellow Officers for their friendliness, help and advice which was given to me whenever required.

Finally my appreciation and thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the many ways in which they have given support to our work during the year, and I trust that our efforts in future years will continue to merit that support.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Ronald H. Wood,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises on the register at the end of the year were as follows :

Cafes <sup>1</sup> and Snack Bars ... ..	10
Butchers shops with preparation rooms	11
Butchers shops ... ..	9
Fried Fish and Chip shops ... ..	15
Bakehouses with shops ... ..	8
Bakehouses ... ..	4
Other Food shops ... ..	73
School Canteens ... ..	8
Ice Cream Retailers ... ..	76

The drive to improve the standard of hygiene in food premises, commenced in earlier years, was not maintained during 1963 because much of the Inspectors' time was spent on other duties which were more urgent at that time. In spite of this, the standards attained in earlier years were maintained and it does indicate the desire of food traders to co-operate in this work.

A total of 97 visits were made to various food premises throughout the district. These were mainly of a supervisory nature and in no case was action found to be necessary. Two premises were registered during the year in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Council's area and samples of ice cream are taken from retail shops or from street vendors. Of 28 samples of ice cream taken from these sources, all were reported upon as satisfactory. The processes of manufacture and distribution of ice cream have reached such a high standard that samples rarely fail the prescribed test.

There were five complaints of the sale of food containing foreign bodies all of which were investigated. In each case a cautionary letter was sent to the manufacturer of each food concerned.

The amount of food condemned (other than raw meats) is as follows :-

	qrs.	lbs.	oz.	pints.
Tinned vegetables.	-	6	2	-
Tinned fruit.	3	7	15	-
Fish, pastes etc.	-	-	4	-
Tinned meat.	1	2	3	-
Tinned soups.	-	1	12	-
Dried fruit.	2	-	4	-
Biscuits.	-	24	14	-



## MEAT INSPECTION.

In last year's annual report, mention was made of the Slaughterhouses Report which was submitted to and accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The location of each slaughterhouse was indicated along with a comprehensive list of work carried out at each premise.

There are five private slaughterhouses within the Council's area, and they were used regularly throughout the year for the slaughter of animals. The facilities offered by these slaughterhouses are adequate at the present time for the number of animals being dressed. It is regrettable that a large number of animals slaughtered in these premises are for distribution in adjoining districts.

Because of this anomaly meat inspection continues to occupy a major portion of your Inspectors' time and entails many hours of working outside normal office hours. To their credit they accept this task cheerfully and without complaint.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 713 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected 12,685 animals which had been slaughtered and dressed on these premises. This represented a 7% increase on last year's figure.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 were introduced during the year and the main provisions are that except where the regulations permit, carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until they have been marked in the manner prescribed. With certain exceptions, prior notice of intention to slaughter must be given and local authorities are empowered to make a charge for inspection. The method of inspection and the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption is carefully detailed in the schedules to the regulations.

After careful consideration of these regulations, the Council resolved that no charge be made for meat inspections in the Council's area for the time being, the matter to be reviewed in due course.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered and inspected during each month of the year and the causes of condemnation.

Month.	Heifers.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Jan.	85	124	25	686	204	125	1249
Feb.	65	96	14	488	267	128	1058
Mar.	60	111	13	362	254	126	926
Apr-May.	143	212	22	643	291	211	1522
June-July.	186	211	28	872	461	216	1974
Aug.	89	82	11	524	239	90	1035
Sept.	116	105	15	649	351	153	1389
Oct.	106	92	18	572	306	151	1245
Nov.	90	103	8	565	256	157	1179
Dec.	85	92	7	462	231	231	1108
Total.	1025	1228	161	5823	2860	1588	12685

All the above were inspected at the slaughterhouses before release. More animals were slaughtered in 1963 (12,685) than in 1962 (11,847).

The following table shows the amount of diseased meat condemned during the year as compared with previous years.

1963	0 tons.	19 cwt.	0 qrs.	9 lbs.
1962	0 tons.	5 cwt.	1 qr.	13 lbs.
1961	0 tons.	5 cwt.	3 qrs.	1 lb.
1960	0 tons.	11 cwt.	0 qrs.	10 lbs.
1959	1 ton.	11 cwt.	3 qrs.	24 lbs.
1958	1 ton.	9 cwt.	2 qrs.	21 lbs.
1957	2 tons.	10 cwt.	2 qrs.	0 lbs.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
No. killed .. ..	2253	161	2860	5823	1588	-
No. inspected ..	2253	161	2860	5823	1588	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci (whole carcase condemned)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ..	252	8	22	704	71	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci.	11.2%	4.8%	0.77%	12.1%	4.68%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. ..	1	-	-	-	19	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.04%	-	-	-	1.19%	-
Cysticercosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Condemned meat is collected and delivered to Mitchell and Broadbent's factory in Halifax, where it is processed into non-edible materials. The Council refund to the occupiers of the slaughterhouses any income derived from the sale of condemned meat.



## MILK SUPPLY.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Sampling of milk forms a regular part of your Inspectors' duties and during the year 63 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The following table gives details of these samples.

Statutory Samples.	No. examined.	No. Satisfactory.		
		Phosphatase test.	Methylene Blue test.	Turbidity test.
Tuberculin Tested (Raw).	38	-	34	-
Tuberculin Tested (Past).	13	13	13	-
Pasteurised.	12	12	12	-
Sterilised.	-	-	-	-

When a sample of Tuberculin Tested (Raw) milk fails the prescribed Methylene Blue test, details of the sample result and source of supply are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a request that the Milk Production Officer investigate the reasons for the failure. A further sample of milk from this source is procured and submitted for examination at a later date to ensure that the milk complies with the prescribed standard.

The production of heat treated milk is carried out in large specially designed heat treatment plants. It is very rare, (but not impossible) for a sample of heat treated milk to fail the prescribed tests. Heat treatment plants are controlled by large companies, and the processing and distribution of milk by these companies is today considered to be big business. Because of the importance of this work and the reputations of the companies involved, a well staffed laboratory is employed in every plant to ensure that the milk being processed will comply with all the prescribed tests. To ensure that the end product is legally sound, milk is examined at every stage of processing from the time it arrives at the dairy in churns to the final stage of crating the bottles. The hygiene of these premises is invariably of a very high standard.

### Biological Examination of Milk.

During the year 43 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for examination for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and all samples were found to be negative. What a different story to the results of bygone years. In this field of milk control, much credit must be given to the success of the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whose efforts have resulted in the disappearance of this scourge from the dairy herds of this country.

In spite of the work already done, there still remains the problem of milk infected by the organism *Brucella Abortus*. Thirty five samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service, and of these, 4 were notified as being positive. Immediate action was taken to stop the sale of the infected milk and by agreement with each producer the milk was sent for heat treatment (which kills the organism) until the results of samples taken from the cows became known. Eightysix samples of milk were taken from cows and of these, 10 were proved to be positive. In each herd, the offending cows were

identified, isolated and eventually disposed of by the producer. So far as could be ascertained, the cows were not sent for slaughter and it is disquieting to know that these animals may be producing infected milk elsewhere. At this stage the producer was permitted to release milk from the non-infected cows and our thanks were tendered for his co-operation.

A total of 121 samples were taken for examination, and the following table shows the results obtained :-

Name of Test.	No. of samples Examined.	No. of samples found to be positive.
Ring Test	121	43
Culture Test	76	11
Guinea Pig	27	8

#### HAWKERS OF FOOD.

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, contains provisions for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

Ten persons are registered for the hawking of food within the area.

#### MARKET STALLS.

Elland has the traditional type of open air market and approximately seven stalls are set out on the market square on Friday of each week. In addition there are two lock-up stalls which are permanently sited on the square. The lock-up premises are used, one for the sale of meat and the other for the sale of fish. The open stalls are used mainly for the sale of greengrocery, sweet confectionery, biscuits and eggs. The stalls are frequently inspected to ensure that Food Hygiene Regulations are being observed as far as is practicable. This method of food trading, although accepted as a part of community life does not easily lend itself to strict compliance with legal standards, but generally speaking a good standard of hygiene was maintained throughout the year. The recently completed public conveniences on the market square have been much appreciated by the market stall holders, providing as it does a room with sinks and hot and cold water in order that food handlers may have washing facilities.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS 1933 - 1954.

There are 22 persons licensed in accordance with the above Acts to slaughter animals.



### WATER SUPPLY.

The following table shows the number and type of samples taken :-

	Chemical.		Plumbo-Solvency.		Bacteriological.	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	21	4	7	-	23	2
Private Supply	-	-	-	-	28	24
Total :-	21	4	7	-	51	26

Water supplies are dealt with more fully in the Medical Officer's Section of this report.

### SHOPS ACTS.

Fiftyfive visits were made to shops in the district in order to enforce the health provisions of the Shops Acts. These are mainly concerned with sanitary accommodation and cleanliness, but also include visits made in connection with food hygiene.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

During the year, 143 visits were made to cases of infectious disease, and many of these were concerned with enquiry into an outbreak of Typhoid during the summer of 1963 at a local camp school. Any bedding etc., for disinfection and disinfection by steam are taken to the disinfectant at Mill Hill Hospital, Huddersfield. Library books are stored and returned to the Council's library.

Fifteen inspections were made for disinfection work. As in earlier years this is a decrease on last year's figure.

Treatments were made for the following :-

Slugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Woodworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Red mites	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Bedbugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plaster beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Golden Spider beetles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	1

Zaldecides, Aerosols and certain proprietary disinfectants were successfully used.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Again a major portion of your Public Health Inspectors' time has been devoted to matters dealing with atmospheric pollution. Information has been recorded in respect of 63 boiler plants, the following being a classification of the types of boiler and methods of firing at 31st December, 1963.

##### Type of boilers etc.

Lancashire	...	...	...	...	...	37
Vertical	...	...	...	...	...	20
Horizontal modern	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cornish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Economic	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steam generators	...	...	...	...	...	2
Continuous Kilns	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sectional/Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	11

##### Method of Firing.

Sprinklers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Underfeed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Chain grate	...	...	...	...	...	8
Coking	...	...	...	...	...	4
Oil fired	...	...	...	...	...	28
Hand fired	...	...	...	...	...	6

A total of 75 officially recorded observations were carried out under "The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958" and in 15 cases, Section 30, Clean Air Act, 1956, notices were served in respect of contraventions of the regulations. In addition numerous cautions by telephone and personal visits to firms concerned were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

The National Coal Board and the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service were notified of infringements of the Act consequent upon the use of wrong types of fuel, and their representatives visited many firms in the Council's area.

As a result of this work several boiler plants have been modified. New plant installations include the provision of seven chain grate stokers, two underfeed stokers and three oil fired units. These modern firing methods replaced ten unsatisfactory sprinkler units and two hand fired units.



Elland is noted for its clay and shale deposits and for the bricks which are manufactured from this material. It is unfortunate that a mass production unit for making bricks should be the cause of atmospheric pollution, nevertheless, this is the situation in Elland where, until this year, two large brickworks were in operation for the production of bricks and ceramic products. During the year, the brickworks of David Sharratt & Sons Ltd ceased production and the atmosphere of Elland will benefit by the reduction of pollution from this source.

There has been little change in the visible emission of steam and smoke from the brickworks of Samuel Wilkinson & Sons Ltd., Elland. These premises are fairly extensive and are used for the production of ceramics and bricks. The ceramic works are controlled by the Alkali Inspector who frequently visits to inspect the premises and discuss with the owners various problems of plant deficiency which give rise to the emission of atmospheric pollution. Little serious trouble was experienced during the year and the degree of nuisance from the almost continuous emissions of the mixture of steam and smoke was affected by day to day atmospheric conditions. However, the company have, on all occasions co-operated in the solution of problems of nuisance from these works. It is their intention in future years to build modern brick making plant which will operate without causing serious pollution of the atmosphere and it is to be hoped that on completion of such plant, the old Hoffman and Intermittent kilns will be demolished. A start in this direction has been made at a new site in Elland Lane where a modern plant with automatic tunnel kiln has been installed.

No complaints were received during the year of nuisance from discharge of fly-ash from the Elland Power Station. The method of arresting dust is by Electro-Static Precipitation which method has a very high degree of efficiency but it is not quite 100% efficient and therefore a small percentage of dust continues to be discharged from the chimney. Engineers of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Alkali Inspector are fully aware of this problem and by experimentation they are endeavouring to maintain the highest practicable efficiency of this plant.

In last years report, mention was made of the installation of a new plant which is a self contained unit complete with automatic fuel control and grit arrestor, and this plant replaced one which had been particularly troublesome over a number of years. During the year the new plant gave rise to a heavy grit discharge which upon investigation was found to be caused by fouling of the grit asperator system by the fine cotton fluffy material of the manufacturing process being drawn into the plant. The boiler manufacturers were consulted and they quickly remedied this fault. The plant is now operating satisfactorily.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government approved without modification three Smoke Control Orders made by the Council in respect of the following areas :-

The Elland (No. 1) Smoke Control Area

No. of Council - owned dwellings	91
No. of Privately - owned dwellings	15
Estimated total cost of adaptations	£4170

The Greetland (No. 1) Smoke Control Area

No. of Council - owned dwellings	142
No. of Privately - owned dwellings	2
Estimated total cost of adaptations	£14116.

The Stainland (No. 1) Smoke Control Area

No. of Council - owned dwellings	173
No. of Privately - owned dwellings	-
Estimated total cost of adaptations	£2310.

These areas formed the 1962 programme of smoke control. The Minister made 1st November, 1963, as the date upon which the Orders came into operation and this was most useful and a sensible date. The work of conversion and adaptation of fuel burning appliances was carried out during the months of summer and autumn with the least amount of discomfort to householders who usually manage without a fire at this time of the year.

The Orders came into operation on the date appointed and apart from minor difficulties in the early stages, the areas appear to be operating satisfactorily.

A great deal of experience was gained from the preparation of these areas, but much work is yet to be done to increase the area of smoke control. The work entailed in supervision and control of adaptations and conversions is exacting and time consuming and in the early stages requires careful thought and consideration. The paper work and recording is detailed and to some extent complicated.

During 1963 no further survey work was carried out for the preparation of a further smoke control area and it is regrettable that a year has been lost in bringing to the public the benefits of a clean atmosphere.

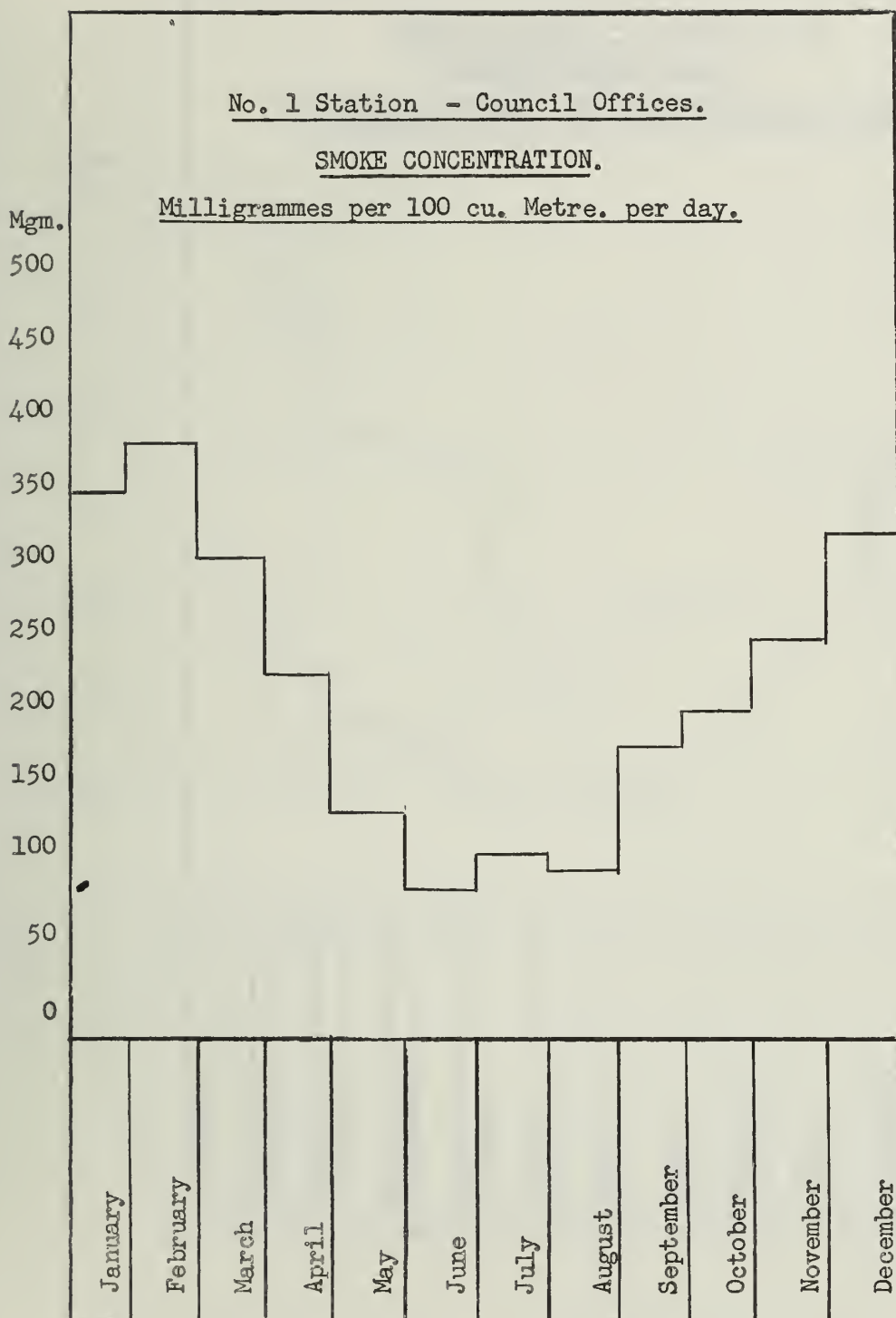
One point that might be mentioned in this section is one of solid fuel storage. The fuel most likely to be used in smoke control areas is soft coke or hard coke and these fuels are of a bulkier nature than coal and therefore require a greater storage capacity. It is amazing to find that the majority of new houses built today have a store for a very small quantity of fuel, often from five to seven hundredweights. It is useful for a user of solid fuel to be able to take advantage of summer prices and savings from the reduced prices of bulk purchase and the fuel suppliers encourage this attitude. In order that advantage may be taken of these savings a fuel store of at least half a ton is required and the door opening to the store should be of a height whereby the fuel may be comfortably delivered into the store from the shoulder of the person delivering. House designers would be well advised to consult technical literature concerning fuel storage in order that sensible arrangements may be provided in new premises.

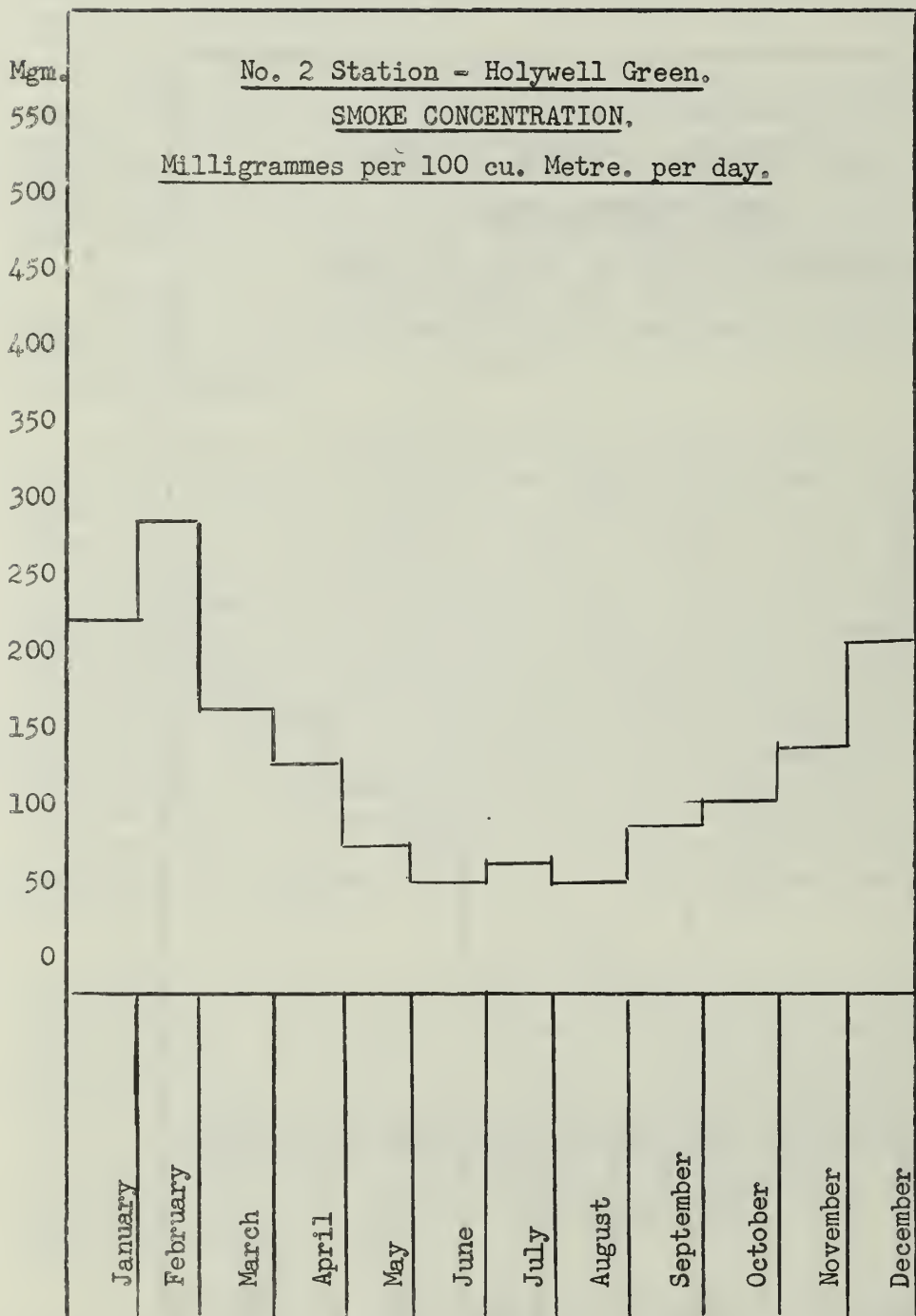
Towards the end of the year Circular no. 69/63 was issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of Smoke Control Areas. The circular informed local authorities that open grate gas coke can no longer be regarded as the main replacement for raw coal in future smoke control areas, and it suggested that future areas be planned to use fuels such as hard coke, gas, electricity or oil. This change of fuel policy will mean a complete revision of appliances to burn these fuels and a modification in estimating. Much experience will need to be gained from the work of preparing future smoke control areas.

The investigation of atmospheric pollution continues to be carried out in collaboration with the West Riding County Council who record information for the National Survey of Air Pollution conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The information provided by apparatus sited in Elland and at Holywell Green provides a small but useful contribution to national statistics on air pollution.

The following graphs show figures for smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide readings for each month of the year.











FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART 1 of the ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6, are enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	203	26	7	-
iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' premises).	5	4	-	-
Total	209	31	7	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	11	-	7
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-
Total	12	11	-	7



It was not found necessary to institute legal proceeding under any of the preceding Sections of the Factories Act.

### 3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Particulars.		Section 133.				Notices served.
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c).	No of cases of default in sending lists to the council.			
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing ) apparel )	Making etc.	1	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning and washing	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1	-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceeding under any of the Sections of the Factories Act, relating to Outworkers.

### FACTORIES.

Below is an analysis of the 198 factories on the Council's factory register at 31st December, 1963. Such a list cannot be absolutely definitive, however, as many factories carry on more than one process.

#### No. of Factories on Register.

Wood industry	...	...	...	...	...	37
Worsteds	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cotton industry	...	...	...	...	...	12
Yarns	...	...	...	...	...	3
Synthetic fabrics, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dyers and finishers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rag sorting & grinding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Motor vehicle repairs	...	...	...	...	...	18
Engineering - light	...	...	...	...	...	16
Engineering - heavy	...	...	...	...	...	7
Metal works (foundries etc).	...	...	...	...	...	8
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mines & quarries	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food & catering trade	...	...	...	...	...	14
Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provender	...	...	...	...	...	7
Nationalised industries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	20

## RENT ACT, 1957.

One inspection was made during the year following an application for a certificate of disrepair. Defects were found to exist and in due course a certificate was issued to the tenant.

No applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair were received during the year. It does appear that whatever teeth were contained in this section of the Act when it was introduced have now been withdrawn.

### IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES. STANDARD GRANTS.

There is no doubt that the improvement of houses by standard grant aid has become very popular and it has done and is continuing to do what was expected of it, that is, the improvement of housing standards and an extension to the life of property. It has provided a good standard of economical housing for people of all ages who take great pride in embellishing their house in addition to any improvements in the standard of amenity. The majority of applications are from owner/occupiers of property. Tenanted houses are rarely improved under the grant scheme as many owners of property appear to be somewhat afraid of the conditions to be observed by an applicant after a grant has been paid. In addition, owners are not prepared to invest their money, often hard-earned, in property which is usually fifty to one hundred years of age. Many are not fully aware of the provisions of the scheme and of the benefits to an owner of property improved by this method. The five amenities that may be provided by the standard grant scheme namely a bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, internal watercloset and a ventilated food store are surely to be regarded as part of a minimum standard for modern housing and a necessity for clear and healthy living. How can we properly teach our children the simple rules of hygiene if the amenities at their homes consist of an external closet several yards distance from the house and probably shared with other households and internally a cold water supply at a single tap over the household sink in which is carried out all the daily chores, preparation of food, washing of crockery, washing of clothes, and washing of persons. The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, has at least encouraged the owner/occupiers to improve their houses but the response from the owners of tenanted houses has been very disappointing. It would appear that some form of compulsory power to require improvement of property will be necessary before any real progress is made in the improvement of tenanted houses.

During the year 56 houses were brought up to a satisfactory standard by means of Standard Grants at a cost of £6234. 7. 0d as compared with £9672 in 1962.

Eightyfour applications for Standard Grants were made and of these, 80 were approved.

The following table shows details of work done in connection with Standard Grants :-



Summary of Standard Grants.							
No of applications received during year.	No of applications approved during year.	No of dwellings completed during year.	Amenities provided.				
			Bath	Wash hand basin	Hot water supply	Internal watercloset	Ventilated food store
84	80	57	52	54	48	52	54

#### Discretionary Improvement Grants.

This scheme provides for a more detailed improvement of houses and covers a wider range of improvement work than does the Standard Grant scheme.

The Council will consider each scheme of improvement on its merit but no applications were made during the year.

#### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL.

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:-

	Local Authority	Type of Property.		
		Dwelling-house	Other premises	Agricultural
1. Number of properties inspected	6	65	46	3
2. Total Inspections (including reinspections).	24	205	223	11
3. Properties infested by Rats :				
(a) Major infestations	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestations	-	-	19	2
4. Properties infested by Mice :				
(a) Major infestations	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestations	1	62	26	1
5. Properties treated by Local Authority	6	62	45	3
6. Total treatments (including retreatments)	6	62	45	3

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Apart from fish friers, the only offensive trades on the register are :-

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	1
Oil Extractor	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	3

In two of the above cases, the gut scraping is carried out at licensed private slaughterhouses, and is done part time in a separate room provided for that purpose.

No complaints have been received of nuisance arising from these trades and the general conditions and cleanliness of premises are satisfactory.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The care and up-keep of the Public Conveniences is the responsibility of the Health Committee. An employee is engaged full time on cleansing of the lavatories and collecting of the coins from the locks. Again much wilful damage has taken place during the year and although this is reported to the Police, there seems to be no effective way of curbing this vandalism which becomes a cost on the rates in repairs and replacements. It is curious that these persons are rarely caught in their acts of vandalism. With the exception of the Town Hall conveniences, all the older conveniences are in need of works of repair and repainting. It is to be regretted that another year has passed without some action in this direction, and I trust that before the next Annual Report is written, all the public conveniences in use will have been fully repaired and repainted.

The following is a list of the conveniences at the end of 1963.

- Town Hall Square Gents.
- Town Hall Square Ladies.
- Boxhall Gents.
- Boxhall Ladies.
- Westgate Gents.
- Westgate Ladies.
- Bridge End Gents.
- Bridge End Ladies.
- Bowes Yard Gents.
- Bowes Yard Ladies.
- Crosshills Gents.
- Crosshills Ladies.
- Stainland Gents.
- Stainland Ladies.

The new public conveniences on the Town Hall Square have proved worthwhile and they are well used and appreciated by the public and the Market Stall holders. A room is incorporated at the end of the block for the use of the Market Stall holders. Sinks with hot and cold water are provided so that the food vendors may comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Number of houses provided with waterclosets	6861
Number of waste waterclosets (estimated)	86
Number of pail closets	163
Number of privies	29
Waterclosets provided to premises during 1963	202
Waterclosets demolished in slum clearance etc	-

It will be seen that the number of waste waterclosets, pail closets and privies steadily decrease each year. The number of waste waterclosets is an estimated figure and it is intended that a survey be carried out at an early date to ascertain the correct number of this type of closet. During the year 24 pail closets and 2 privies were converted to waterclosets making a total of 281 pail closets and 54 privies converted since the scheme was inaugurated in 1950. This is worthwhile work which is greatly appreciated by the occupiers of houses. The Council contribute half the approved cost of all closet conversions which are carried out in co-operation with and under the supervision of Officers of the Council. It is regrettable that a number of conversions resulted in the provision of an external closet on the site of the former closet. In this day and age of great scientific achievements, surely, the provision of an internal closet must be regarded as a basic requirement in any dwelling and every effort must be made in future to secure this condition.

The total amount of money paid in conversion grants during 1963 was £700. This shows an increase on last year's figure and indicates a very marked improvement in the type of sanitary accommodation.

As a result of action taken under the Housing Acts, no waterclosets were demolished in Clearance Areas.

Eighteen waste waterclosets were converted to waterclosets as compared with 28 during 1962. Two of these were converted in connection with improvement of houses by Standard Grant, and at the end of the year the estimated number of waste waterclosets remaining was 83. Most of the waste waterclosets converted were in the Elland area and the privies and pail closets converted were in the Stainland area.

The total number of conversions carried out in 1963 was 44 as compared with 37 in 1962 and 45 in 1961. This has reduced the number of unsatisfactory closets to the figures shown in the foregoing table. It is considered that many of these cannot be readily converted but until such times as a detailed survey of all these closets is carried out, and their sites and sources of drainage investigated it would be unwise to accept this as a fact. It is more than likely that many privies and pail closets will serve properties that have a restricted life because of proposed action under the Housing Acts and in these cases where life of property is short and main drainage not available it will be uneconomic to spend any large amount of money on a conversion especially where expensive drainage systems are involved.

Most of our West Riding towns have a predominance of old property and it was the practice during the last century and in the early years of the present century to provide a block of external closets to serve a block of houses on the basis of one closet to serve two and in some cases three houses. Many tenants in the older parts of our town have still to share the use of sanitary accommodation and in many instances have to walk a considerable distance to the closet. One must wonder whether our thinking and planning is in proper perspectives when we perpetuate such primitive arrangements alongside the space race and the not too distant output of colour television.

The Standard Grant scheme for improvement of houses has provided the incentive for householders to provide indoor waterclosets along with other necessary amenities.

During the year 202 waterclosets were provided at new houses and at other premises as follows :-

By means of new bathrooms and at factories etc. ....	12
By Standard Grant .....	52
New Council Houses .....	28
New Private Buildings .....	68
Closet conversions (not including Standard Grants) ..	42
Conversions in default of Legal Notice .....	10

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There was very little improvement during the year in the drainage of the outer and more rural parts of the town. No scheme of main drainage has yet been designed to serve these isolated communities because of the uncertainty of the future life of properties which are in most cases old, sub-standard and often in a state of disrepair. Because of their situation in green belt areas, the possibility of redevelopment of these areas is most uncertain.

The absence of a proper sewer and piped water supply makes it difficult to enforce legal provisions concerning sanitary accommodation. The Council recognising this fact agreed to make a contribution towards the cost of private schemes of drainage for either isolated properties or groups of properties in order that they could be improved to a modern standard of amenity. Little advantage has however been taken of the scheme during the year.

A considerable amount of drainage work has been carried out in connection with improvement work, closet conversions and repair of defective drains. This type of work is increasing year by year.

Sixty-eight inspections were made during the year following complaints of faulty or choked drains and action taken to remedy these defects. The testing of drains is carried out by the application of colour, volatiles and smoke. The investigation of drainage complaints and subsequent action taken occupies a fair measure of time. It was found necessary to serve 29 legal notices in respect of drainage defects and of these, 8 were complied with by the owner while the remaining notices were executed by the Council and the costs recharged to the owners of the properties involved. A total of 36 choked drains were released by the department in addition to other default work.



# RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Nuisance Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Factory Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Shops Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Houses Inspected.							
Overcrowding (visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Revisits under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1049
Revisits under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1287
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Houses disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Infectious disease (visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Houses disinfested after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
House refuse removal inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Food complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Food premises inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Water samples taken for bacteriological analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Water samples taken for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Water samples taken for plumbo-solvency	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ice Cream samples taken for bacteriological examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rodent Control visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	846
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	713
Smoke Observations and visits re plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Visits under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Visits to Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Visits under Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Control Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Wool samples B. Anthracis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Milk samples for Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Milk samples for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Milk samples for biological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

## HOUSING.

A record of the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors of unfit houses is shown in the Medical Officer's section of the report. Details are given of several areas of houses which were inspected and represented as unfit for human habitation during the year. The total number of houses dealt with was 98. The majority of these houses were included in a Compulsory Purchase Order which included lands forming phase three of the Council's Redevelopment Plan. A large number of objections to the Compulsory Purchase Order were received before the end

of the year and a public local inquiry is to be held during the early part of 1964.

The great value of compulsory purchase power is that complete demolition and site clearance can be secured and until future development takes place a site can be kept clean and tidy and often put to some useful purpose. Where clearance orders and demolition orders are operative, owners tend to forget their liability to demolish property once vacation has been secured. No doubt much uncertainty exists in the minds of owners as to their liabilities and many believe that their responsibilities end when the tenant is rehoused by the local authority. Often, they have no desire to redevelop a site themselves or they may be prevented from so doing because of other abutting ownerships or restriction in size, shape and location of a site and consequently they show little or no interest in it. The problem of untidy sites, half demolished and vacant clearance property becomes more difficult as time passes by since property and sites are sold to other persons in an attempt by an owner to evade his responsibilities. There are within our area, a number of sites in respect of which positive action must be taken in the near future so as to ensure that vacant houses, partly demolished houses and heaps of rubble are cleared and levelled so that they appear at least tidy rather than dilapidated, dangerous and unwanted.

#### SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT EFFECTED PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

During the year, the total number of inspections and visits made in all branches of the Department was 5976. 74 informal notices and 38 statutory notices were served. The following is a summary of the improvements effected:-

##### Interior of Houses.

Water Supply restored or improved	...	...	...	3
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Ceiling replastered	...	...	...	2
Walls replastered	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	2
Smokey chimneys abated	...	...	...	1
Sink wastepipe repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	1
Dampness of walls abated	...	...	...	3
Water gaining access to cellar abated	...	...	...	5
Sewage gaining access to cellar abated	...	...	...	9

##### Exterior of Houses.

Defective door frames and doors repaired or renewed	1
Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	... .. 2
Decayed pointing	... .. 3



Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mastic pointing to windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	-
Footpath grate repaired	...	...	...	...	...	-
Dustbin store repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cement rendering outbuildings	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### Drainage.

Drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	32
Drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	43
New inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New gulleys provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection chamber repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaking soil vent. pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3

#### Sanitary Conveniences.

New waterclosets provided	...	...	...	...	...	202
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Privy middens converted to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste waterclosets converted to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pail closets converted to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	24
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventilated space provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ladies and Gents signs provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. pedestal repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4

#### House refuse Accommodation.

New dustbins provided, or old dustbins renewed. 637

#### OVERCROWDING.

The number of known cases of overcrowding is eleven comprising sixty-nine persons and eleven families.

Three new cases were reported during the year and four cases were relieved by re-housing in Council houses or elsewhere.

There is no Rodent Operative as such and this work is carried out very ably by the pupil trainee under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors, all of whom have attended the course of instruction organised by the Ministry.

The Council is required to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by rodent infestation. The total number of visits made during the year was 463 and as a result of this work, 120 treatments were carried out. The following summary shows how these were classified:-

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Treatments.</u>
Industrial .. ..	47
Farms .. ..	3
Sewage Disposal Works ..	3
Refuse Tips .. ..	2
Domestic premises .. ..	65

Domestic premises are surveyed and receive treatment free of charge whilst business premises and factories are charged according on a time and material basis.

In recent years treatments have become easier and cheaper by the use of warfarin as a poison but it is becoming apparent to all concerned with rodent control that mice, the most common offender, are building up a resistance to warfarin and successes with this poison are fewer each year. Much research is being carried out by research units of the Ministry and proprietary organisations into the resistance of rodents to all existing poisons and new techniques and methods of control are being introduced from time to time.

The Council's refuse tip at Lowfields was treated on four occasions during the year, and the sewage disposal works also received treatment. The sewers were not treated during the year but arrangements are being made for a systematic treatment to be carried out during 1964.

#### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provides for the registration of hairdressers and barbers and no person shall carry on such a business on any premises within the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority.

The section also empowers the local authority to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of premises and equipment and the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises. Byelaws have been made under this section and they are in operation in this area.

There are 33 hairdressers on the register and 28 visits of inspection were made during the year.



### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. The Act aims to secure that all caravans sites are properly equipped and run and that sites are not allowed in the wrong places. Sites may only be established where the occupier of the site holds a site licence, and this is dependant upon the occupier having a successful planning permission to develop land as a site for the stationing of caravans. The Act also empowers a local authority to attach conditions to site licences which ensure adequate control over the site.

There is one site within this area licensed for the stationing of 16 caravans. The site is conveniently positioned near the centre of the town and yet is well screened from view by trees. The site is well managed and no complaints have arisen during the year.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This is an Act to regulate the sale of pet animals and it makes provision for the licensing and inspection of pet shops.

One premise was registered as a pet shop during 1963, and throughout the year conditions were satisfactory.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstering, filling of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by the local authority. Premises used for the storage or manufacture of rag flock must be licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials and Regulations have been made which set out standards of cleanliness for filling materials.

No premises were in use during the year for any purpose within the scope of this Act.

PETROL (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 & 1936.

PETROLEUM (MIXTURES) ORDER, 1929.

PETROLEUM (CARBIDE OF CALCIUM ORDER) 1929

ETC.

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The Chief Public Health Inspector carries out the duties of Petroleum Officer for the Elland Urban District. Duties under the above Act include the annual licensing of premises where stocks of petroleum or petroleum mixtures are kept, and the inspection and testing of all new pumps and installations for the storage of petrol.

Sixtythree licenses were in force at the end of the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit, and one licence was issued for the storage of Petroleum Mixtures.

Your Inspectors' work in co-operation with the County Fire Service.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one Public Swimming Bath in Elland. This is an enclosed bath with heated water which is subject to treatment by continuous filtration and chlorination. The process ensures that the bath water is completely changed during an approximate period of four hours.

During the year 5 samples of water were taken from the bath and of these 2 were reported upon as satisfactory. The samples were taken at a difficult period and investigation revealed that the unsatisfactory samples resulted from an increase in the ammonia content of the water due to the bathing load. This was quickly remedied by an adjustment of the chlorination apparatus so as to increase the chlorine content of the water, and on further sampling the water was found to be satisfactory.

### LAND CHARGES.

The amount of work in connection with Land Charges enquiries increases year by year and it is surprising how many properties and pieces of land change ownership during the course of a year.

Over five hundred enquiry forms were dealt with during the year and much valuable time was used in searching through records, perusing of maps and visiting properties in order that accurate information could be returned. It is very surprising that members of the legal profession, to whom we turn for advice and guidance, often sent to the local council search forms on which a property is inadequately and inaccurately described. It is often the case where a sketch plan, often unreadable, accompanies the search form, the plan is found to have been traced off an out of date ordnance sheet or some other ancient map. These defects in search forms cause a great deal of frustration to the many officers who are charged with answering the questions set out on the forms and it is indeed remarkable that this work continues to be done without serious mistake being made.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This section of public health work embraces a very wide field of activity including as it does the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the cleansing and emptying of pail closets, privies and cesspools, salvage operations, street cleansing, and gulley emptying. These duties are divided between the Health Department and the Surveyors Department, street cleansing and gulley emptying being the responsibility of the Surveyor.

The collection of house and trade refuse continued to be regular throughout the year, a weekly service being maintained except during inclement weather, holidays and illness of staff.

It becomes increasingly apparent as the years pass by that the character of house refuse is rapidly changing from one of weight to one of bulk. The reasons for this are well known and it is sufficient to say that this is the age of the disposable container and these containers are designed to be light in weight, durable and because of their purpose they are necessarily of a bulky nature. Nowadays almost everything is enclosed in a container of some description, a practice which is admirable where food is concerned, but which also provides a collection and disposal problem. The introduction of smoke control areas, the erection of multi-storey



flats and other types of special premises will provide further changes in the character of refuse in future years as these programmes of development and improvement are brought into being within the town.

Arising from the foregoing is the problem of domestic storage of refuse and the capacity of the storage container in relation to the frequency of collection. The method of storage of refuse in this part of the country is the traditional dustbin. The capacity of dustbins used in this area is three and one quarter cubic feet and this size has in recent years been sufficient to accommodate the amount of refuse produced by the average household in one week. All too often do people request the provision of a second bin to accommodate the increased amount of refuse which in most cases is due to a variety of disposable containers. Householders could do much much to relieve this overflow if they took the trouble to fill small cartons with other forms of dense refuse or alternatively, if they cut the corners of large cartons and folded them neatly, the department would collect them as an item of salvage.

The Council administers a Municipal Dustbin Scheme and during the year 637 dustbins were provided to premises at a cost to the Council of £830. Much has been said and written about the Paper Sack system of refuse storage and the system has advantages and disadvantages. There is no doubt as to the cleanliness and hygiene of this method of refuse storage and it is now well established and accepted by many authorities. This method of storage by means of a disposable container will be incorporated in the Melrose scheme which will be completed during the latter part of 1964 and in next years annual report it may be possible to give some information on the introduction of the system.

The following table shows the types of containers in use within the area :-

<u>Type of Container</u>	<u>Number in Use.</u>
Metal dustbins	8,068
Pail closets	163
Privy middens	29

For collection purposes the town is divided into three areas, two of which comprise the built up parts of the town and the third being the more rural and sparsely populated areas. Four vehicles are used for this work, two of these being large capacity compression vehicles which collect refuse from the areas of high density building, and two side loaders, one of which is specially adapted for the cleansing of pails, a service carried out in conjunction with the collection of refuse in the rural areas. The second side loader is used for the collection of salvage and for collections not normally made by the other vehicles.

The continuous system of refuse collection is carried out in this area. A five day week is in operation and no cleansing work is done on Saturday mornings. For a number of years an incentive bonus scheme has been in operation and there is no doubt that the regularity of collection on a weekly frequency is due to the added incentive provided by this scheme.

Mention has been made of the variable characteristics of domestic refuse and these variations are often the cause of special collections being arranged. During the year 14 special collections were made for the removal of furniture and household effects and this work is increasing year by year bringing with it the difficulties of disposal of such articles. It is difficult to refuse a collection service for the oddities that arise from time to time and since the work is invariably a rechargable item, it is carried out, mainly to prevent nuisances arising from the indiscriminate dumping of articles on

areas of land which very quickly develop into uncontrolled tips.

The following table shows the revenue gained from special collections of refuse and from charges made for tipping facilities and trade refuse collection during 1963.

Type of Service.	No. of Collections.	Revenue.		
		£.	S.	D.
Special Collections of Refuse	14	31.	8.	9.
Tipping Charges	-	63.	15.	6.
Collection of Trade Refuse	-	109.	0.	0.
Total revenue		£204.	4.	3.

The following table gives details of refuse removed during the year :

Vehicle.	House Refuse			Goux Tubs.			Waste Paper					
	Loads.	Weight. T. C. Q.			Loads.	Weight T. C. Q.			Loads.	Weight. T. C. Q.		
Bedford 5 ton.	647	2143.	3.	3.	-	-	-	-	-	25.	16.	0.
Karrier 5 ton.	563	1365.	5.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	21.	10.	0.
Karrier 3 ton.	568	624.	16.	0.	271	151.	19.	3	52	9.	14.	2.
Bedford 2 ton.	324	356.	8.	0.	-	-	-	-	589	95.	15.	4.
Bedford 30 cwt.	10	8.	0.	0.	-	-	-	-	144	21.	12.	0.
Austin 15 cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	2.	9.	0.
Hired 3 ton vehicle.	27	44.	11.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Lowfields site. Throughout the year considerable difficulties have been experienced in keeping the tip in good order because of the lack of mechanical equipment. From time to time special equipment has been hired to carry out levelling operations and to distribute such covering material as was available. The cost of hiring equipment is considerable and the Council will be wise to consider the purchase of a medium sized loading shovel which will be a great asset in all the operations of controlled tipping. Supplies of covering material for sealing the tip faces were difficult to obtain, but several loads of small debris and fine material from the demolition site of Commercial Mills provided a very useful source of cover for a large area of the tip surface. Treatment for the eradication of rodents was carried out on four occasions during the year, and the infestation which was serious in the early months was eradicated and the tip is now virtually free from rodent infestation. Little trouble was experienced from insect infestation and the application of a tip dressing liquid effectively controlled this nuisance. Tip fires are always a serious problem especially if they are allowed to become deep seated. One such fire occurred in the early part of the year but prompt action by the foreman and his staff very soon extinguished the outbreak. It was necessary on this occasion to employ the use of hired mechanical equipment to dig out the burning section and the fire service very quickly brought the material under control. Some 60 cubic yards of refuse had to be removed from the tip during this operation.

A limited amount of salvage is obtained from the tipped refuse



before the material is placed, levelled and consolidated. Metals of various types and rags are taken to the Depot building, which is conveniently situated near the tip, where they are placed with other materials salvaged during collection. By far the greatest item of salvage is waste paper and cardboard and during the year over 177 tons of this material was collected by the waste paper vehicle and by other vehicles during collection of house refuse. This material forms an extremely useful form of revenue. Cardboard is sorted and baled at the depot in a large ground floor room in which is provided a Camco electrically driven baling press and two manually operated presses which are used, one to bale newsprint and the other to bale rags. There has been no difficulty in the disposal of cardboard and wastepaper and no shortage of outlets for the disposal of metals (except tins) and textiles. The Council is fortunate in having the Lowfields Depot building which provides an ideal centre for a public cleansing service. The building has not yet been fully developed but the development so far carried out provides on the ground floor ample garage space, a large paper baling room, a much too large storage room for dustbins and refuse containers, showers and sanitary accommodation for the cleansing staff. The first floor provides a large storage room for baled paper and cardboard, an office for the foreman and a dining room for the staff. Other areas of floor space are available for other uses. An electric hoist is provided for transferring bales of paper from one floor to another.

The following tables show details of salvage and the revenue obtained during the year.

Table 1 - Waste Paper, 1963.

Grade.	Weight.			Revenue.		
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	S.	D.
Newsprint	79.	19.	1			
Mixed Waste	105.	9.	4			
Fibreboard	50.	0.	5			
Totals:	231.	10.	2	1733.	9.	1.

Table 2 - Metals and Textiles, 1963.

Material.	Weight.			Revenue.		
	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	S.	D.
Iron	3.	0.	0.	1.	7.	0.
Brass & Copper	0.	2.	22.	3.	10.	0.
Lead	0.	1.	13.		13.	8.
Non-ferrous	3.	3.	1.	10.	10.	6.
Mixed metals	0.	2.	18.	1.	17.	0.
Ferrous Scrap	(not weighed)			14.	5.	0.
Rags	7.	2.	24.	10.	11.	8.
Cotton Waste	(not weighed)			3.	0.	0.
Wool Waste	0.	0.	17.		8.	6.
Total Revenue				55.	3.	4.

Table 3 - Comparison with Previous Years.

Year.	Revenue	
	Waste Paper. £.	Metals & Textiles. £.
1962	902	58
1961	1256	84
1960	848	88
1959	937	31½
1958	895	186

Five vehicles are operated for refuse collection, waste paper collection and the cleansing of privies and pail closets. In addition a small pickup vehicle is used by the foreman for transport purposes and also for collection of small items of refuse and salvage. The ages of the vehicles vary from three and a half years to seventeen and a half years. Two of the vehicles, a side loader and the spare tipping vehicle are over sixteen years old and they should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. At this age the cost of maintenance becomes excessive and spare parts become almost unobtainable. As the years pass by it becomes increasingly difficult to keep these vehicles in a roadworthy condition, and where daily use is required of a vehicle this becomes of paramount importance. Maintenance of the fleet is carried out by a local garage and apart from three days during the early part of the year when a hired vehicle was employed on collection of refuse and waste paper, the smooth running of the fleet was not impaired by major breakdown. The bulk of refuse collection is carried out by two large capacity compression vehicles, one of which is to be replaced by a new Bedford 5 ton vehicle fitted with an Eagle Compressmore Body. Details of the vehicles operated during 1963 are as follows :

Make.	Reg. No.	Date of Regn.	Type of Body.	Capacity.	Duty.
Karrier	MCP 891	1. 5. 60.	3 ton Side Loader.	7 cu. yd.	Collection of refuse.
Austin	YYG 16	1. 10. 59.	15 cwt Pickup.	-	Waste paper and general collections.
Karrier	LCP 930	16. 9. 59.	Gibson Pendulum.	12/18 cu. yd.	Refuse Collection.
Bedford	UWY 868	3. 2. 58.	Eagle Compressmore.	16/24 cu. yd.	Refuse Collection.
Bedford	GWW 247	29. 12. 47.	30 cwt tipping.	5 cu. yd.	Spare vehicle and Paper Collection.
Bedford	EYG 824	25. 6. 46.	2 ton Side loader.	7 cu. yd.	Refuse and Paper Collection.

The staff of 19 men engaged on public cleansing duties have given yeomen service throughout the year. No difficulty arose from staff changes which were few during the year. The men are provided with suitable protective clothing to enable the work to be carried out with



a minimum of discomfort and without unnecessary wear and tear to their personal clothing. The variety of protective clothing issued according to the type of work being done consists of Donkey Jackets, Overalls, Gloves and Wellington Boots, and these items are well appreciated by the staff.













